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Too Presuming.

Said she, "Pray tell me, if you can,
Why men so bashful are?
They fall in love, and dream, and sigh,
And worship us afar;
But when they strive to tell the tale,
They stutter, hesitate—and fail!

"We ladies like a man, you know,
One not afraid to speak—"
And here I thought a blush appeared
Upon the maiden's cheek.
Then to myself I said, "I see
This maiden's heart belongs to me."

Then out I spake: "Oh, lady fair,
My heart, my life is thine!
And since I boldly speak my love,
Pray wilt thou not be mine?"
"No, Sir!" said she, with wondering stare
Strange, how presuming some men are!"

Thinking Aloud.

BY MIGNONETTE.

Yes, it's best I should go away! I'll leave him to her for a while—
Forever, maybe—who cares? He'll miss my old wan smile,
And perhaps the hands that have always been ready to do for him.
But I won't be a block in his way! I can *see*, though my eyes *are* dim.

Thirty-two years come autumn I've been his own true wife.
We've had our differings sometimes, but never a serious strife.
I've worked and planned, and helped him to all that he owns to-day,
And he's seemed like a part of me always, ever since we were children at play.

How happy we were that winter we lived in the little log-house!
Only two rooms and a cellar, but everything snug as a mouse.
And Neddy, our first, was born there, and John was so glad he cried,
And my heart, it just ran over with a wife's and a mother's pride.

He wrote our friends in New Hampshire how well we were getting on,
But of all the crops he raised, the best was the Little One.
And I laughing?—a foolish old woman—my dull eyes all aflow
Over a something that happened thirty long years ago!

The children have grown up and left us; two in the graveyard lie,
The others have married and settled. We're alone again—John and I.
And he loved me till this bad woman came here to break my heart,
And now it is best that I leave him—better for us to part.

She *is* a wonderful singer—she makes the old house ring,
And there's something about her reminds me of a wild bird on the wing,
And her face looks good and honest; yes—in spite of her evil ways—
For the sake of my dead daughter, I'll say that much in her praise.

"Friendship," I think they call it. He was always a handsome man,
And he has good learning, and argues as well as a lawyer can.
His years sit lightly on him, while I am thin and gray;
But my spirit is young, and it loves him. And—so—I will go away.

I'll go to my dear old Hampshire—I'll go to my mother's grave,
And I'll let my sick heart break there in one great sobbing wave.
The few little years that are left me will drag their season on,
Till death shall come, and in heaven maybe I'll find my John!

Here's shirts and stockings to last him—providing I never come back;
And Biddy will see to the house. There's nothing that he'll lack—
Unless, when he has his headaches, he may—well, he always said
That no medicine ever helped him like my hands upon his head.

I'll take this picture with me. It looks as he did the day
We stood up in church and were—*Oh!* "Well, wifey, what is to pay?
I thought I heard you a-cryin'! No, don't you budge—not an inch—
Till you tell me what's the matter! Old wifey, what is the pinch?

"Cryin' over this scarecrow—no wonder! look at his hair!
Plastered over his temples!—his—well—there—there—*there*—
I heard it all my sweetheart, and what an old fool I've been,
To let you think I was travelin' straight to such meanness and sin!

"She's only my brother's daughter, and she—no, you needn't speak!
She's in love with a decent young fellow, and will marry him this week.
Brother Tom—you know the skinflint—is dead set against—there—there—
You shall finish your cry in my bosom! I hain't been, dear, quite fair.

"I shouldn't have told you. But secrets are hard for a woman to keep!
I knew it would fret you, Janey, and rob you of needful sleep!
"No such thing?' But, sweetheart, I can prove it to you, you see,
For you failed to keep *this* secret—*the depth of your love for me!*"

BOTH SIDES OF THE PICTURE.

Two women sat together at sunset in the porchyard of a white cottage that stood under its "ancestral tree," among its fields of wheat and corn, like a poet's vision of a quiet resting place for some weary, suffering human soul.

And one of these two women had eyes to see, ears to hear, and a heart to feel and appreciate it all. She was a tall and stately lady, apparently some thirty years of age—not exactly handsome, but with a grace of air and manner peculiarly her own. The careful toilet, the nameless air of elegance and luxury, the pale cheek, the soft white hands, betrayed the city dame. While the weary glance of her dark blue eyes, which even the quiet of that sunset hour could not drive away, showed that time had not dwelt gently with her and her heart's idols, but had thrown them, scattered and ruined, at her feet.

Her companion was some five years her junior, and many times prettier—a little round-faced, apple-cheeked woman, with dark-blue eyes and dark-brown hair, and a rounded figure that was set off to the best advantage by the afternoon dress of tinted muslin that she wore.

At present the handsome face was almost spoiled by a querulous, discontented expression. She was contrasting her own hand, plump and small, but certainly rather brown, with the delicate slender white fingers of her city friend, all glittering with rings.

"Just look at the two!" she said. "All that comes of making butter and cheese, and sweeping the house, and dusting, and washing dishes, and making beds all the time. That man told the truth when he said that woman's work was never done. I know mine never is. Oh! dear, dear! To think that you, Margaret, should have married a city merchant, and be as rich as a princess in a fairy tale; and here I am planted for life, plain Mrs. Hiram Parke, and nothing in the world to compare with you. I am sick of being only a farmer's wife."

Margaret Von Howth looked down at her grumbling little friend with a smile.

"Jenny, it seems to me, as we sit here in this quiet place, and look out over all these pleasant fields that are your own—it seems to me that you are almost wicked to talk like that."

"I dare say you would never like it, Margaret. You would never wish to change situations with me."

"Perhaps not. But would you not like to change with me?"

"Yes."

"And you be Mrs. Von Howth instead of Mrs. Hiram Parke?"

Jenny hesitated. She loved her handsome husband dearly.

"Well, I don't mean that I want to give up Hiram. I only wish he was a city merchant instead of a farmer, and as rich as your husband is, that is all."

"And that is a great deal. Jenny, if your wish could be granted, do you know what your life would be?" said Mrs. Von Howth coldly.

"What yours is, I suppose. What any lady's is in your position."

"But what is that life? Do you know?"

"How should I?"

"It is a weary one, Jenny, with more genuine hard work in it than in all your making of butter and cheese."

"O! Margaret."

"And O! Jenny, believe me, my dear, there are no people on earth who work harder than the fashionables who have only their amusements to provide for. A long, long life of mere amusements is a dog's life, Jenny, at the best."

"I should like to be convinced of it by actual experience," said Jenny, doubtingly.

"So I said and thought once. I have been convinced that it is all vanity and vexation of spirits, my dear."

"But how?" persisted Jenny.

"How? Indeed, ten thousand ways. If you live in the fashionable world you must do as the fashionable world does. You must rise and dress, and hop, and lunch, and dress again and drive—then dress again and appear at certain balls, parties, concerts, exactly as your friends do, or be voted *bizarre*, and out of the world altogether. You, my poor Jenny, who are by no means fond of fine dresses, what would you do at a fashionable watering-place in the hottest days of August with five changes of toilet between morning and night, and a French lady's maid to tyrannize over you all the time?"

"Horrors!" ejaculated Jenny.

"Balls that you must go to in spite of fatigue; parties that you must go to in spite of the heat; calls you must make on people you detest; O! Jenny, I would far rather be at home with the butter and cheese, if I were you."

Jenny was silent. Here was the side of the bright picture she had never seen or dreamed of before.

"You love your husband, Jenny?" said her friend, after a time.

Jenny opened her eyes wide.

"Love him! Why, isn't he my husband?" was the reply.

Mrs. Von Howth laughed.

"Some women in society might think that a reason why you shouldn't love him!" she said, dryly. "And he loves you also?"

"I should die to-morrow if I thought he did not."

"Tut, child! People leave this world when God wills it—not before. I dare say you would survive his unfaithfulness. Many women before you have lived through such things."

"Don't talk of it, Margaret; I could not bear it. Why, he is all the world to me! and, yourself being judge, how could I bear to lose him?"

"Then don't wish him to be a city merchant, my dear. I dare say there are many good men in the city—men who love their wives—but, on the other hand, there are so many temptations, especially in society, that I sometimes wonder, not that so many do go astray, but that so many remain true to themselves and their duty."

She spoke absently, and her eyes had a far-away glance as if they dwelt on other things.

Jenny ventured a question.

"Margaret, is yours a happy marriage? Do you love your husband? And does he love you?"

Mrs Van Howth started, and then turned pale.

"I would have loved him, and made him a good wife, but he never loved me. He placed me at the head of his house because he thought me ladylike and interesting, that was all. He told me once, though not very plainly, that he had no great love for me, and since then we have each taken our own way, independent of the other. I seldom see him at our house in town. I have my carriage, my diamonds, and my opera box. In the season I go to Saratoga or Newport, while he favors Long Branch with his presence. We are perfect strangers to each other; we never quarrel, and I suppose if I were to die to-morrow he'd be an inconsolable widower for a week. Jenny, you will not wish to change places with me again. Your husband might change as mine has done, exposed to the same temptation. Thank Heaven you have him as he is a good, true man, who loves you; and never mind the butter and cheese, Jenny, so long as your happiness is made up with them."

She rose from her seat, and strolled up the garden path.

Jenny did not follow. She sat on the step, lost in thought. The riddle of her friend's life was at last made clear to her. She had often wondered why Margaret, in the midst of all her wealth and luxury, should seem so sad; she wondered no longer now.

To be the wife of a man who had no love for you! What "lower deep" can there be than this for a proud and sensible woman?

Jenny turned with tears in her eyes to meet the stalwart husband as he came from the field.

"Well, little woman," he cried; and then she got the hearty kiss for which she was looking.

Yes, Margaret was right. The butter and cheese were of little consequence when love like this made her task easy to endure.

And the rosy-cheeked little woman bent fondly down over her "Hiram," as he flung himself down on the porch seat, and fanned him, brought him lemonade, and made him thoroughly happy and at rest.

Poor Margaret! Happy Jenny! Never again would she wish to be more—only a farmer's wife.

NEWSPAPERS.—Their value is by no means appreciated, but the rapidity with which people are waking up to their necessity and usefulness is one of the significant signs of the times. Few families are now content with a single newspaper. The thirst for knowledge is not easily satiated, and books, though useful—yea, absolutely necessary in their place, fail to meet the demands of youth or age. The village newspaper is eagerly sought and its contents as eagerly devoured. Then comes the demand for the county news. Next to the political come the literary and then the scientific journals. Lastly, and above all, come the moral and religious journals. The variety is demanded to satisfy the cravings of the active mind.

Newspapers are also valuable to material prosperity. They advertise the village, county or locality. They spread before the reader a map on which may be traced character, design, progress. If a stranger calls at a hotel, he first inquires for the village newspaper; if a friend comes from a distance, the very next thing after a family greeting, he inquires for your village or county newspaper, and you feel discomfited if you are unable to find a late copy, and confounded if you are compelled to say you do not take it. The newspaper is just as necessary to fit a man for his true position in life as food or raiment. Show us a ragged, barefoot boy rather than an ignorant one. His head will cover his feet in after life if he is well supplied with newspapers. Show us the child that is eager for newspapers. He will make the man of mark in after life if you gratify that desire for knowledge. Other things being equal it is a rule that never fails. Give the children newspapers.

PETROLEUM OILS.—In a recent report on these oils, Professor Chandler gives the following as the cheapest process for making an oil that will not flash, that is, emit an inflammable vapor below 100° F.

1 Run off the naphtha down to 58° R. instead of 65° to 62°, the usual point.

2. Then expose the oil in shallow tanks to the sun, or diffuse daylight, for one or two days. The increased dispense of this plan of refining would not reach more than three or four cents per gallon. This addition would be cheerfully paid by the consumer, to insure himself and his wife and children, from horrible death. But the refiner says, I cannot get the advanced price, because the consumer does not know my oil is safer than the cheaper article. This is true, and our only hope is in strict laws, rigidly enforced, which will make it a crime to sell an unsafe oil.

INDIANS.—The Pi-Ute Indians are a practical people. One of their medicine men said that when he died, if the Indians would cut him to pieces the pieces would unite again immediately, and he would ascend into the heavens in a cloud of smoke. This was too much for Indian curiosity to stand, and a bystander dispatched the doctor with a blow of his knife. The body was then cut to pieces, but, much to the disgust of all present, the remains of the poor wretch refused to move, and were left on the ground as food for the wolves.

Cornering Farm Products.

There may have been in the past a time when a speculator could approximate with some accuracy to the exact amount of wheat, corn, or pork which could be thrown upon the market, but that does not exist now. The area of cultivated land is so much greater and the crops so much more varied that no such estimate can now be made. The Western people have learned a lesson from the experience of the past, and they now so vary the good crops of their farms that most of them are no longer absolutely dependent upon the one grain, corn, or wheat. There is a point of price beyond which the farmer thinks it good economy to eat some other food and sell this or that article. There is a point in price beyond which the farmers knows it *is* useless for him to hold his product. Then the multiplication of railroads enables the farmers rapidly to concentrate their salable articles at any one point where the price may be highest. The great wheat corner of Chicago was an instance of these facts. Never before was a speculation gotten up with so little foresight. The earth may be said to have groaned with the burden of grain and fruits she was bringing forth, and the very men engaged in this wild operation are among those who boast that more than one-fifth of the railroads of the United States center at Chicago. It may truly be said that from the four quarters of the earth the golden grain came pouring into that city as the price per bushel touched $1.55; for wheat was even shipped back from Buffalo, and the vast resources of the railroads became wonderfully apparent. It is stated as an instance of this that one of these great lines brought to the city in one day 1,600 car-loads of grain. It would seem that with such experience and such resources plainly evident, the Chicago operators would be slow to enter the field of speculation in any agricultural product, but we have from there the intelligence that they are now engaged in the effort to corner pork.

The prospective success of this new corner is based upon the fact that Chicago demands mess pork to be of a certain standard; that there are now only about 124,000 barrels in the city, and that all in Cincinnati is controlled by three firms, and that these two stocks are the large proportion of what is in this country. The true standard for judging the prospects of the success of any corner is the certainty of a demand. In this light the present Chicago corner is even more illy planned than the one so lately collapsed. The corn crop throughout the whole country is very large, and in most sections the wild mast is excellent. The patato bug has been, compared with last year, almost harmless to that great food crop; the production of molasses from various sources has increased; the time of the year when work ceases is at hand, and the number of hogs in the country has increased over 2,000 in the last year. There is no other so cheap mode of transporting a bushel of corn to market as when condensed into fat of a hog's sides, hence with abundant corn it can readily be seen that the farmers of the West will rapidly turn their corn into hog flesh, and in view of cheap corn and high priced pork will spare from their farm stock a few more than originally intended for this purpose.

This will make a plethora of pork supply; but it may be contended that it will not be put up at Chicago standard, or rather that the rules of the clique will contend that it is not of prime quality. On this point, firstly, St. Louis will buy if Chicago does not, and thence the American market will be supplied. Again, buyers may choose to make a standard of their own and not take as a finality the dictum of the Chicago clique. In any event we can see for this new combination no better fate than that met by the attempted monoplizers of wheat, and possibly in its culmination an injury to the commercial interests of Chicago and the transferment of some of her trade to her rival on the Mississippi.—*N. Y. Paper.*

A PLEA FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS.—Don't expect too much of them; it has taken forty years it may be, to make you what you are, with all the lessons of experience; and I will dare say you are a faulty being at best. Above all, don't expect judgment in a child, or patience under trials. Sympathize in their mistakes and troubles; don't ridicule them. Remember not to measure a child's trials by your standard. "As one whom his mother comforteth," said the inspired writer, and beautifully does he convey to us the deep, faithful love that ought to be found in every woman's heart, the unfailing sympathy with all her children's griefs. When I see children going to their father for comfort I am sure there is something wrong with their mother. Let the memories of their childhood be as bright as you can make them. Grant them every innocent pleasure in your power. We have often felt our temper rise to see how carelessly their plans were thwarted by older persons, when a little trouble on their part would have given the child pleasure, the memory of which would last a life-time. Lastly, don't think a child hopeless because it betrays some very bad habits. We have known children that seemed to have been born thieves and liars, so early did they display these undeniable traits; yet we have lived to see those same children become noble men and women and ornaments to society. We must confess they had wise, affectionate parents. And whatever else you may be compelled to deny your child, by your circumstances in life, give it what its most values—plenty of love.

SECRET KEEPERS.—Never tell a secret to any one if you can avoid it. Keeping secrets is a duty but few persons have learned to perform. There are none so fond of secrets as those who do not mean to keep them; such persons court secrets as a spendthrift courts money, for the purpose of circulation. It is foolish and unwise to tell your secrets to people who have no particular interest in your wellfare. There are many persons who seek to gain the confidence of others, in order to have something to talk about. It is always best to keep your own counsel, except in such matters as you feel incompetent to decide for yourself. In such instances it would be well to seek advice from such persons as you are certain you can trust and rely upon. Go to some true and tried friend, who knows fully the circumstances in which you are placed, and you will often find them of individual aid to you in forming an opinion, or settling some doubtful point, but unless you have this object in view, keep your secrets locked within your own breast, if you wish them to remain unknown to the world.

A FABLE.—Several monkeys were confined in one cage, being separated by bars. When their food was placed before them, every monkey but one neglected his own food and sought to rob his neighbor, while an old fellow of more wisdom than the rest quietly ate from his own dish. "Why do you not do like the rest?" one of the thieving monkeys asked him one day. "Are you more honest than we?" "I do not know about that," replied the other; "but honest or not, I find that I am fuller fed when I attend to my own dish, while much of your food is wasted in your scramble after what does not belong to you."

Alice Cary.

This beautiful tribute to the memory of a gifted woman, whose sweet and tender utterances will long live in the hearts of the people, we take from the *Christian Union*:

"Considering the multitude of her literary engagements, and the quantity of verse which she gave to the press during the twenty years of her career, the amount of mental [illegible] which she must have performed was indeed great. And yet, busy as was her life, Alice always had a half hour for a friend—seeming greatly to enjoy these breaks in her working hours; while, to the applicant for advice or assistance, she ever lent a willing ear.

"This readiness of sympathy opened the gates to a wide work of charity, and during the last years of her life she became, in a confidential way, the dispenser of aid, encouragement and advice to an extent which even her best friends could hardly realize or measure. Was it a woman out of work? Alice placed work in the willing hands. Was it a sick family in need of food or attendance? Alice was the good angel who brought peace into the sad room. Was it a young girl going astray? Alice, the gentle, sympathizing sister, won the wandering feet into sober paths. Was it a disappointed author who came to tell her story of disappointed hopes? Alice, from out of the stores of her own experience, drew lessons which comforted and encouraged. She was, indeed, a very Sister of Mercy, and when she died, tears were shed for her at many a fireside, in many a lone chamber, where her memory now is something very sacred and sweet."

Referring to her death, the writer adds:

"In life, the sisters were inseparable. Their love for each other was very beautiful to behold. Unlike in many respects they were alike in affection; and when Alice fell sick, with her last lingering and intensely painful illness, Phœbe was almost her sole companion and comforter. She watched carefully through days, weeks, months, of such suffering as, happily, it is not often our lot to witness. The disease at first assumed the form of inflammatory rheumatism; then developed into sciatica, which gradually drew the hip-socket apart. Relief was obtained, in the moments of acutest agony, only by morphine, injected; and her body finally became a mass of punctures inflicted by the steel of the injector. It was Phœbe's hand which gave the lesser pain to soothe the greater torture. Brave in her duty, she would press the cruel probe into the shrinking flesh; and then, when sleep followed, she would steal away to her own room to sob her own nerves into subjection.

"Death came at last. How great a relief it was to the sufferer cannot be expressed in words. To Phœbe it was a real joy—for her beloved one, after so long agony, had repose. But who can say what loneliness was in her heart? That beautiful home, so full of associations of the dead, how inexpressibly sad must have been its very atmosphere! Left to herself—courting no companionship even with her most intimate friends—she seemed to dwell with the dead. Earth, and life, and friends, were no longer as they were; and though she seemed to others cheerful and resigned, it was only too evident that Phœbe longed to follow her sister gone before. She had not long to wait, for, ere six months, she, too, fell asleep."

POISONED HERSELF.—A couple of young ladies from the country came into Peoria, Ill., a few days ago for the purpose of attending the Normal School, and having obtained rooms on the bluff, took possession of them. They had not been in possession long before they found that the rooms were infested with mice and rats. They therefore procured some arsenic, and in the evening one of the ladies spread a piece of bread with butter, and putting on some of the poison, covered the whole with some sugar. Instead of immediately putting the deadly viand where the animals she wished to kill would be most likely to get at it, she foolishly laid it on the table and prepared another piece of bread for herself in the same manner, of course omitting the arsenic. This piece she laid on the table beside the other, and taking up a book, drew a chair beside the table and commenced reading. Absorbed in reading and yet conscious that she was hungry she, without looking up, reached out her hand and took what she supposed to be the harmless food. But she had taken the wrong piece as she suddenly found, and a physician was hastily summoned. He remained with the sufferer all night and the next day until he thought she was out of danger, although very sick.

NEW METHOD OF STORING GRAIN.—A plan has been submitted to the French academy for storing wheat in portable sheet iron granaries, in which a vacuum is maintained equal to at least from three to four inches of mercury, this being found sufficient to destroy all insect life (although a more perfect vacuum is preferred), and to insure the evaporation of any moisture in the grain. The apparatus is of cylindrical form, placed vertically with convex top and bottom. The top is provided with an opening through which the inlet of grain is led, with a waive pipe through which the air is exhausted, and with a guage by which the degree of exhaustion is indicated. The grain is removed through an opening in the bottom. In an experiment, where living insects were introduced in large quantities with the grain, it was found that they were all killed before doing mischief, and at the end of six months the wheat was found to be in as fine condition as at the outset.—*N. Y. Daily Bulletin.*

DIAMONDS.—Late advices indicate that the African diamond fields are already becoming exhausted, and that a rise of from ten to twenty per cent. in the price of diamonds has occurred there. Hundreds are said to be leaving the fields, broken down by disappointment and want, and many seekers have returned again and again to research the forsaken hillocks. There is one consolation to those who may be disappointed in their search for gems in our Western Territories; the land itself is a mine of wealth, and is precious stones do not crop up, there are precious metals and minerals enough to reward both miner and capitalist.

INDIAN TROUBLES.—Private advices received from members of Lieutenant Wheeler's exploring party, dated Fillmore, Utah, state that their operations are delayed by hostile Indians. Lieutenant Denwiddie, Second United States cavalry, in charge of the escort accompanying the party, had an engagement with the Ute Indians, near Beaver, in which nine Indians were killed and many wounded. On reaching Desert City, a town of about one hundred and fifty houses, they found that place deserted by the inhabitants, they having fled, with their live stock, to regions of safety.

JOHNSON'S DEFALCATION.—The examination into Johnson's defalcation in the U. S. Sub-Treasury Department shows that the amount will figure up as high as $185,000, and perhaps $200,000 of this money Johnson has some little, if anything, his losses in Pacific Mail stock being fully $200,000. He leaves his family poor.

Some Old-Time Penalties.

The old Germans showed a keen sense of humor even in the serious work of punishing offenses, if we may believe a book lately published in Berlin:

The author describes the punishments which were inflicted, in various parts of Germany, in some cases up to a very recent period, with the object of humiliating the culprit, and exposing him to public ridicule. A common punishment was that of going in procession through the streets of a town or village, in a dress covered with images of swords whips, rods, and other instruments of corporal chastisement. In Hesse, women who had beaten their husbands were made to ride backwards on a donkey, holding his tail, on which occasions the animal was led through the streets by the husband. This custom existed in Darmstadt up to the middle of the seventeenth century, and was so common that a donkey was kept always ready for the purpose in the capital and the neighboring villages. If the woman struck her husband in such a manner that he could not ward off the blow, the donkey was led by the man who had charge of him: if not, then by the husband himself. At St. Goar, a miller was allowed a certain quantity of wood from the forest belonging the town, in return for which he was bound to supply a donkey to the municipality whenever required for the chastisement of a scolding wife. Another very old custom was that of punishing a henpecked husband by removing the roof of his house, on the ground that a man who allows his wife to rule at home does not deserve any protection against wind and weather. If two women fought in public, they were each put in a sort of closed sentry box which only left their heads exposed and then posted opposite to each other in the market place, where they remained for an hour, face to face, but unable to use their hands or feet. A common punishment for scolding women was the "shameful stone," which was hung round their necks. This stone was usually in the shape of a bottle. At Hamburg, libelers and slanderers were compelled to stand on a block, and strike themselves three times on the mouth as a sign of repentance. This custom still existed thirty or forty years ago. In some towns the "shameful stone" was in the shape of a loaf, whence the German saying, "a heavy bit of bread" (*ein schwerer bissen brod*). At Lubeck it was in the shape of an oval dish; and in other places in that of a woman putting out her tongue. Such stones were usually very heavy; according to the law of Dortmund and Halberstadt (1348) they were to weigh a hundred-weight. Those who were wealthy, could purchase exemption from this punishment with a bag full of hops tied with a red ribbon.

LAWYER'S JOKES.—Attorneys will have their jokes. Here is one by Judge Colt, of Connecticut: Being once opposed to Mr. S——, then a late member of Congress, he remarked as follows to the jury upon a point of disagreement between them: "Here my brother S—— and I differ. Now, this is very natural. Men seldom see things in the same light and they may disagree in opinion upon the simplest principles of the law, and that very honestly, while at the same time neither can see any earthly reason why they should. And this is merely because they look at different sides of the subject, and do not view it in all its bearings. Suppose, for illustration, that a man should come in here, and boldly assert that my brother S——'s head" (here he laid his hand familiarly upon the large chuckle-head of his opponent) "is a *squash!* I, on the other hand, should maintain, and perhaps with equal confidence, that it is a head. Now, here would be a difference—undoutedly an honest difference—of opinion. We might argue about it till doomsday, and never agree. You may often see men arguing upon subjects as empty and trifling as this! But a third person coming in, and looking at the neck and shoulders that support it, would say at once that I had reason on my side; for, even if it was *not* a head, it occupied the place of one, and stood where a head ought to be." All this was uttered in the gravest and most solemn manner imaginable. The effect was irresistible, and the joke won the case!

REPORTING.—The Washington *Sunday Herald* is fearful of the future journalistic enterprise. Here is a sample order to a *Tribune* reporter, which it looks forward to with trepidation: "Mr. Scribbler it is currently reported that Tom Tippler's whiskey has strychnine in it; go down to the bank and draw $500, and devote yourself to the study of Tom Tippler's whiskey; take ten or twelve drinks a day for four or five months; if you live, your salary shall be increased 25 per cent.; if you die we will debit the *Tribune* with a metallic coffin and a first class funeral." Or mayhap the order will be this: "Jack Ketch, the hangman, is said to be a cruel bungler. You will go and do something to get yourself hung, and we will have a half dozen reporters to criticise on the operation. The old mother will be put on a half pay pension and your successor shall marry your sweet heart."

A NEW FERTILIZER TRADE.—A writer in *The London Times* relates that in the mummy pits at Sackhara, Egypt, he saw many persons busily engaged in searching out, sifting, and sorting femora, tibiæ, and other bony bits of the human form, which almost crusted the ground thereabout. Nine camels were employed to bear these in nets to the riverside, where vessels waited to carry them to Alexandria, whence they were shipped to English manufacturers of manure. The trade is brisk, and is said to have been going on for years, and may go on for many more. It is truly a strange fact to preserve one's skeleton for centuries, in order that there may be fine Southdowns and Cheviots in a distant land. But then Egypt is always a place of wonders.

The *German Agriculturist* says that a great portion of the flavor of fresh butter is destroyed by the usual mode of washing, and he recommends a thorough kneading for the removal of the buttermilk, and a consequent pressing in a linen cloth. Butter thus prepared according to this authority, is pre-eminent for sweetness of taste and flavor—qualities which are retained for a long time. To improve manufactured butter, we are advised by the same authority to work it thoroughly with fresh cold milk, and then to wash it in clear cold water.

SMALL POX.—The India *Medical Gazette* reports some cases of small pox cured by the external application of carbolic acid. The persons concerned were very reluctant to submit to the treatment, but after one or two cures with the acid and one or two deaths without it the reluctance vanished, and now the carbolic acid is reported to be in great demand. The acid was applied to the face and hands and next day the erruptions were found to have scabbed and dried up. The cures were effected in a few days.

When John Adams was ninety years of age he was asked how he kept the vigor of his faculties up to that age. He replied: "By constantly employing them. The wind of an old man is like an old horse; if you would get any work out of it you must work it all the time."

The London Bakers.

The London Bakers' Strike Committee resolved that the necessary notices should be delivered to the employers in order that the strike may begin. In the meantime the men have issued an appeal to the public in which they say:

For years past, as the world is well aware, the condition of the journeyman baker has been a disgrace to his employer, a shame to humanity, and a scandal to civilization. Education, science, and philanthropy have achieved much for all other classes, but in his case they have done little or nothing. He is still the outcast of the industrial system, the Pariah of the social circle, the only artisan who is deprived of his rest, denied his Sabbath, and doomed to toil in confined dungeons, the fœtid atmosphere of which is as fatal to life as the poisonous breath of the black hole of Calcutta. Government inspectors have denounced the evils surrounding him as most baneful and demoralizing; and medical men have affirmed that he is a prey to the most debilitating influences, and his term of life the briefest of all classes—in a sentence, that he is murdered by long hours and excessive toil. For him there is no respite. His existence is that of a dog. He scarcely knows what it is to enjoy a night's repose. His sleep is a "pitch" in the heated bakehouse, his bed the board upon which the bread was made, and when he rises from his hard couch, his sweat and tears literally mingle with the ingredients of which the staff of life is manufactured, and which the public are compelled to eat. The Sabbath comes, but comes no Sabbath day to him, and thus, year after year, he drags out a miserable, monotonous existence, laboring sixteen, eighteen and twenty hours a day, at a wage which a sweep or scavenger would refuse, until his health fails, and a premature death terminates his sufferings. Will any Christian man say that the operative baker ought to be satisfied with such an iniquitous system? When all other trades are obtaining increased pay and reduced hours, is he alone to be condemned to sleepless nights, excessive toil, low wages, disease, and death? Certainly not.

The "appeal" admits that the men may be vanquished, as they are poor and their employers are rich, but (they say) better they should be reduced to dock laborers and scavengers than silently submit to a bondage more degrading than that which the Egyptians imposed upon the Israelites. Between bondage and starvation there is little scope for choice; but of the two it is better to die from want than to linger on a miserable existence in slavery, a curse to ourselves and accursed by our fellow men. They have, however, faith "in the great heart of humanity."

RUNNING IN DEBT.—There is nothing that makes a man more contemptible in his own eyes than owing money when he cannot pay it. He feels that he is in a false position; that instead of ranking with the respectable portion of society he ought to take his position with the meanest classes, for he is walking about under false colors in other people's clothes, feeding surreptitiously from other people's tables, living in houses, lodging, and using furniture that do not belong to him, and that if he were to act like an honest man, and pay for what he has, he must dress less, eat plainer food, and dwell in back streets: he would then be a far more respectable man than the scamp who willfully incurs debts which at the time he knows he cannot pay. Many an honest man is brought into untold embarrassments by an extravagant and thoughtless family, and by the pernicious system of long credit giving by retail merchants. Now this system of buying on credit is simply ruinous, and really creates habits of extravagance; it seems so easy to look forward to meeting a payment which is six months' distant! Keep out of debt, my friend. Pay cash for every article which you or your family require, and regulate your expenditure according to your income, trusting nothing to the future which the present cannot provide for. Better a little privation now, than debt and ruin hereafter.

A HALL OF TORTURE.—Junius Henri Brown, in a sketch "Down the Danube," says: The Rathhaus, or Town-hall, of Ratisbon, a gloomy and ungraceful pile, was mostly built in the fourteenth century. The imperial diet held its sessions there from 1663 to 1806, and the saloons of the diet have not been altered, and still contain the benches, arm-chairs, and tables used by the embassadors. The dismal dungeons in which prisoners were tortured are shown for a fee; and on going into them I noticed the bench of the judge, protected by an iron grating lest he might be killed—as he deserved to be—by the miserable wretches in whose suffering he delighted. There are the rack, the wheel, the thumbscrew, the spiked helmet, the burning pincers, the fiery cowl, the straining cord, the bone-crusher, the fiery furnace and all the implements of torment which we blush to think were freely used by our ancestors a little more than a century ago. The collection of devilish devices for producing pain is larger at Raitsbon than at the National Museum in Munich, or the Arsenal in Venice.

THE HEAT.—Is it possible to convince the public that the past summer was really a very comfortably cool one? It may be, since September breezes have now cooled the blood, and the *remembrance* of heat is *not* heat. Certain statistics, which purport to come from the United States Armory at Springfield, indicate that the summer of 1872 was not so very remarkable for heat. The average temperature for the four months of May, June, July, and August, in 1868, was 68 degrees; for 1869, 65 degrees; 1870, 70 degrees; 1871, 66 degrees; 1872, 69 degrees. The average for June this year was 69 1-3 degrees, while in 1870 it was 72 degrees. The average for July was 74½ degrees, while in 1870 it was 75 degrees, and in 1868 77 degrees. The August average this year, up to the 28th, was 75 degrees; in 1870 it was 74 degrees, and the other years two or three degrees less.

A USE FOR OLD MUSLIN.—There is no economy in using old muslin where it can be exposed to much wear, but for some purposes it is "as good as new." A lady writes *Hearth and Home* that for years she has made her partially-worn sheets into simple window curtains. From the center of the sheet she tears the worn portion; this leaves two strips, each of two and one half yards in length, and from three fourths of a yard to a yard in width. She then sews the two selvedge edges together, and turns the raw edges back to form a seam. All around the curtain she now stiches at about an inch from the edge, narrow strips of some pretty and washable cambric or calico for a trimming, putting an extra row of stitching through that on the upper end, to make a place for a tape to be run in.

The national debts of the principal nations of the earth, we believe, now rank about as follows: The United States, $2,453,559,000; England, $3,758,420,000; France, $2,613,600,000; Russia, $1,280,600,000; Austria, $1,210,000,000; Italy, $1,094,040,000; Spain, $798,760,000; Prussia, $325,560,000; Canada, $72,600,000; Switzerland, $774,400.

Somebody's Hand.

There's a soft little hand, with just one or two rings—
There's a dozen of dimples, and some other things;
And the hand is as white, and as pretty, I know,
As the prints of the birds on the new-fallen snow.
It is soft, it is warm, and its pressure is sweet,
When, by chance or design, fingers happen to meet,
And the lady who owns it is pretty and free—
Except in the promise she's just made to me.

'Tis a hand to be fondled, and petted, and kissed,
When encased in white kid, on society's list;
'Tis a hand to be held, and be loved, with the rest,
When the glove's thrown aside and Somebody's at rest.
'Tis a hand in adversity, sorrow, or care—
When the brain burns with fever, or chills in the air—
'Tis a hand to smooth wrinkles and banish the pain,
When lights are burned low, and life's breath on the wane.
'Tis a hand for the death-bed, to take the last pledge,
When the grave yawns in waiting, with Death at its edge—
With a future unknown, and the hungriest sod
Is waiting to hide all that's not gone to God.
'Tis a hand for the bridal, to give all the thrust
That a life has been given, as some time it must—
With the heart, and the life, and the faith, and the name,
And all the fond tribute its owner can claim.

A Western Incident.

A target shoot was a grand thing among the rough pioneers; there were some visitors from beyond the mountains, and each rifleman was particularly anxious to display his one accomplishment before the strangers. Mike Fink was among them—the very prince of marksmen. But on this occasion he was unusually quite and reticent.

After exhibiting their skill by "cutting the center," to the satisfaction of the visitors, it came to Fink's turn to perform the grand final feat of the occasion.

This consisted in setting a tin cup on the head of one of the party, and placing him at the distance of fifty paces, shooting the cup off the head of the person supporting it. Mike as usual selected Joe Stevens as cup bearer. All knew his skill, and no one would have hesitated to have performed the service. They did not know, however, that but a short time before this Mike had fallen out with Joe, and had patiently waited the time for his revenge. Joe accepted the honor with alacrity, especially gratified at Mike's commendatery remarks, as he requested him to perform the service. Fink expressed himself confident that he could "plug the foremost side of the cup, provided Joe would hold it up, for he allus hild kind o' stidy like."

The distance was measured—the cupbearer took his station; the shining helmet was placed upon his head. Mike took his "peg," pricked his flint, primed his firelock, poised his rifle, took aim and fired. The ball crushed through the brain of his former friend and comrade, and Joe Stevens fell prone to the earth and expired without a groan. Mike's vengeance was satiated. But Joe had a brother there that day.

He, as well as the other persons present, knew that "Mike Fink had played foul." Scarcely has the the light smoke wreath from Mike's fatal rifle vanished into thin air, when Dick Stevens, the brother of the murdered Joe, brought his unerring rifle to bear upon the murderer, and in an instant a ball was crashing through the skull of Mike Fink, and he fell dead in his place at the peg from whence he had sent the messenger of death to a fellow being only a few seconds before.

A deep and wide pit was dug, and into it the rude backwoodsmen lowered the lifeless forms of murdered and murderer and there—through long ages forgotten—the two silently moulder to dust.

What "A Boy" Knows About Lobsters.

When a lobster shakes hands with you, you always know when it takes hold, and are exceedingly pleased when it gets done. They have small features, and lay no claim to good looks. When they locomote, they resemble a small boy shuffling off in his father's boots. They are backward, very. They even go ahead backward. They occasionally have a row like people, and in the *melee* lose a member, but have the faculty of growing out another. The process is patented both in this country and in Europe, which accounts for it not coming into general use with the human lobster, so to speak.

A lobster never comes on shore unless he is carried by force. They are afflicted with but one disease, and that is boils. There is more real excitement in harpooning a whale, or in having the measles, than there is in catching lobsters. The fisherman provides himself with a small hen-coop, and places in it for enticers several dead fish. He then rows his boat to the lobster ground (which is water), and sinks his coop to the bottom, and anchors it to a small buoy (one from eight to ten years will do), and then goes home. When he feels like it again, say in the course of a week or so, he goes back and pulls his poultry house, and if he has good success he will find the game inside the coop.

As an article of food, the real goodness of the lobster is in the pith. Very few persons relish the skin, and physicians say it is hard to digest. We, therefore, take the lobster and boil it until it is ready to eat. Nothing is better for colic than boiled lobster. It will bring on a case when cucumbers have failed. For a sudden case, we advise them crumbled in milk. Eaten at the right time, and in proper quantities, lobster stands second to no fruit known.

INDIAN SCALP DANCE.—A correspondent of the Denver *News* says, after the etiquette was over, the Manache Unes showed us what was their pleasing custom whenever a good and glossy scalp fell into their hands, by dancing a scalp dance, shouting, screaming, drumming and yelling, while an old, haggard and wrinkled squaw kept the old bucks to their work, by joining in the breakdown and working assiduously in the semi-religious observance. It was all a weird, strange and unusual sight, and the dirt, the creepers and the stolid indifference of the average Indians disappeared entirely from the mind, and in their place came up very unpleasant imaginings of very lively shinning around, should that pack of ferocious, and yet very tame, hyenas turn loose upon you. They used up all the breath and powder and muscle they had, passed in re-view again, and went off croning some very unmusical air, and all was quiet.

VALUABLE HORSES.—At a late sale of a horse-breeding establishment in England, one horse, Blair Athol, the head of the stud, brought $62,500 in gold, and was purchased for Germany; the old French horse Gladiateur sold for $85,000; another horse, bought for the United States, was sold for $10,500. The whole stud of 278 horses, mares and colts, brought over half a million dollars.

Marrying a Title.

An American correspondent writing from the old world, says:

I could mention more than ten or twelve distinct cases where American girls have given up a happy home in exchange for a most miserable existence. Their fortunes have been squandered in most cases; some of the ladies have been deserted; others have obtained a divorce; but all of them are heart-broken. The cause of all that wretchedness is to be traced to the desire of gratifying a feeling—a vanity; to flourish as Madame la Marquise or to imagine herself a princess. The twelve or more cases of which I possess positive knowledge of facts are not all. Not that every case relates to the marriage of an adventurer; but regard these marriages even in the most favorable light, and it is safe to assume that under no circumstances will an aristocrat take an American woman to his bosom as his wife. It is a leap into the dark. Certainly there is no reason why a girl should not marry the man she likes; but it is wise to remember that it is the instinct of fallen men to hate equality. The young lady may be equal with him who she loves, but then arises the question whether the man's home or friends will suit her. If the latter look unkindly on her what unutterable misery must follow? The American girl discovers too late that she has been allured by the sounds of titles or a desire to attain a social position of which she previously knew nothing. Her marriage portion secured the title, but the husband's relatives are anti-pathetic and her vanity is rewarded by a life of misery and slights. But no warning voice is heeded, and I will add only one more narrative before I close.

A year ago an American lady married in the south of France a Polish Count. She was duly cautioned, but she would be a Countess. Married in due form, the pair set out on a wedding tour, but before a week's travel was consumed, on reaching Vienna, the lady became aware that though a Countess she was bound to a swindler. But for the timely intercession of the American Consul the Countess would have been subjected to endless inconvenience, inasmuch as the husband had conspired with his creditors to bring pressure on the family of the American lady for the purpose of extorting money. These many cases of girlish misfortune, while none of them look so deadly or terrible at first glance as the evil that has befallen Miss Bonville, have caused equal heartburning to families and misery more enduring than, we are happy to say, hers is likely to be.

A FIGHT WITH WASPS.—The Autumn manœuvres of the English volunteers have given an instance more than ordinarily ludicrous. The advance of the volunteers under Lord Mark Kerr was stopped, and the entire division held for some time in check, by what does the reader suppose? A swarm of wasps. These winged warriors, disturbed in their peaceful occupancy of a barley-field, charged fiercely upon the invading foe. The Commander-in-Chief was sorely wounded in seven places. A flank movement was frustrated by the active assailants, and the rout of the division seemed imminent, when a forlorn hope succeeded, under cover of a heavy bombardment of turf, in shutting up the enemy in their fastness. In palliation of this undignified and altogether laughable discomfiture of Lord Kerr's veterans, it may be said that a swarm of wasps is a foe not to be dispised. They will readily sting a man to death. Only a few days since a child was so killed, almost instantly, at a place called Chevenges, in France; and even soldiers, only playing at war, may be excused for shunning so unpleasant an insect. But does not the incident suggest its own moral? Why should not this fierceness be utilized in the service of patriotism? A regiment or two of wasps trained to act as skirmishers would give a most unwell come reception to the future invader.

HORSES.—Some curious statistics as to the production of horses in Russia are given by the *Military Statistical Magazine* of St. Petersburg. The total number of horses in the empire, says the writer, is twenty millions, which is equivalent to twenty-five per cent of the population, while in Austria the number of horses is nine per cent only, and in North Germany eighteen per cent. To estimate the wealth in horses of a country from a military point of view, however, it is necessary to make the superficial area, and not the number of inhabitants, the basis of the calculation. On this principle it is found that Russia has 160 horses per square mile, Austria 313 and Germany 690, so that Russia is really far from being so well provided with the means of transport as either Austria or Germany. The production of horses in Russia, too, is decreasing; it has within the last twelve years diminished by eight per cent. The geographical distribution of the Russian horses, adds the writer, is very unfavorable for military purposes; they are most numerous in districts such as Siberia, which are the least likely to be the theatre of a campaign; in Siberia the number of horses is equal to that of the people. The provinces which are richest are in the east and southeast; those which are poorest are in the south and southwest. The government of Perm, where a new breed of horses had been introduced by Peter the Great, had no fewer than 757,000 of these animals on the 1st of January, 1871.

CHINESE SHEEP.—On the main-deck of a China steamer arrived in New York, about amid-ships, was an iron cage containing specimens of Chinese sheep, said to be much finer than any raised in this country. They are peculiar from the size and form of the tail, and excite much curiosity. They are about the size of an ordinary American sheep. The body is white, the face below the eyes being usually black. The tail is about a foot and a half long, and is in the shape of a fan, flat, and about nine inches wide at the extremity. Much curiosity was also excited by some Pekin dogs that were lazily rolling on the deck. They are of a pure black color, and the hair is long and silky. The nose is long and narrow, ending in a peak, and the whole head resembles very much that of a wolf. Another cage contained five Chinese pigs, young and very small. The color is speckled, white and black, and the hair, which is bristly, covers the white spots only, the black being perfectly smooth. These specimens have been sent to a gentleman in New York, who, it is understood, contemplates the experiment of acclimatizing and raising the species.

CONDENSED ROMANCE.—Romance in little; party named Matchett; doctor; resides in Illinois. In 1865 he was passing through Chicago, and while waiting for train at the depot saw a lady with a child in her arms also waiting for train. Child was suddenly seized with violent sickness. Mother seriously alarmed. Doctor rushes to assistance. Child restored before train started. Lady's heart won. Expressions of gratitude. Doctor went off on his train. Lady inquired name of preserver. Found it out. Years elapsed. A few months ago the lady died in Aberdeen, Scotland, and in her will bequeathed to her benefactor the sum of $100,000. Money deposited in bank. Matchett tickled.

Facts and Fancies.

The Washington Treasury employs 1,190 women.

Presbyterian property in Philadelphia is worth over $5,000,000.

It is proposed to tax dogs in Selma, Ala., to pay the city debt.

A cow has been poisoned by eating peach leaves in Alexandria.

In the district of Ruhr, Belgium not one illiterate miner can be found.

The rinderpest has appeared among the cattle in Lincolnshire, England.

J. Ross Browne has contracted to pay $500,000 for 20,000 acres of California salt marsh.

A man is not like a chicken; the older he gets, the tenderer he becomes. All the young ladies please note!

Some of the Michigan pastures are so dry that farmers have to feed hay already.

A horse has been known to go through the bars of a field correctly and without missing an oat.

A New York firm put up young shad after the manner of sardines, labeling them "shadines."

Bears are causing a great deal of trouble among the Wisconsin farmers. They are getting numerous and bold.

The library lottery drawing has been postponed at Louisville, Ky., till the 7th of December.

From 1868 to 1871 in the United States 526 steamboat casualities took place, with a loss of 1473 lives.

The fumes of lucifer matches strangled a premium bull that was being transported in a Kentucky freight car.

Immense belt buckles are coming in fashion. They are of gold and silver, and are worn at the side in a rosette.

A Kentucky pioneer has just died who saw, when twelve years old, only one log cabin on the spot where Louisville now stands.

Two new journals will shortly be published which will support Santa Anna as a candidate for the Presidency of Mexico.

Coal is higher now in London than it has been before for forty years. In 1851 the price was about one half what it is now,

The French Government has paid to Germany 57,000,000 francs, which completed the fifth half milliard of the war indemnity.

A St. Louis rat recently made a comfortable bed out of one thousand five hundred dollars government six per cent bonds.

In Iowa, women hold offices as notary public, four are county superintendents of public schools, and one is State Librarian.

Eighty odd years ago the winter was a fearfully cold one at Nantucket, and the people paid fifty dollars a cord for wood; so says the chronicles.

A French soldier at Lyons blew out his brains because his comrades jeered at him for spoiling their dinner, which he had cooked.

A Japanese student at New Haven sent a polite note to his professor, requesting permission to kill a student who had insulted him.

The subscriptions to the Italian Opera in New York, amounted to $60,000 for a season of thirty nights before a single advertisement appeared.

A London gentleman, Mr. Thomas Holme, has bequeathed to the British society for the prevention of cruelty to animals fifty-five thousand dollars.

The crops in England have but a poor prospect this season. Intelligence is brought from time to time of great damage done to them by wind and rain and continued wet weather.

The high price of coal has so increased the expenses of running the Lancashire cotton mills that it has been decided to reduce the number of hours of labor in them while the present high prices are maintained.

The French authorities and General Manteufiel commander of the German troops in France agreed that the evacuation of the Departments of the Marne and Haute Marne commence on the 15th October.

Speaking of theoretical farming, Josh Billings says that he once knew a man who wouldn't even set a gate post without having the ground analyzed to see if it possessed the proper ingredients for post-holes.

C. H. Goodspeede, who was fleeced out of 3,000 by gamblers at Chicago, turns out to be Henry Stone, the confidential clerk of a Hartford, Conn., bank, who robbed the bank of $5,000 and started for California.

A few weeks ago the creek under the great Natural Bridge in Virginia suddenly disappeared, and subsequent investigation demonstrated the fact that the steam empties itself into the earth through a number of newly-formed fissures of unknown depth.

The greatest smoker in Europe has just died at Rotterdam. In his will he expressed a wish that all the smokers of the country be invited to his funeral, and that they smoke while in procession to the grave. At the foot of the bier tobacco, cigars and matches were placed.

Among the clever bits of the paragraphing of the period, the following is quite the best: "Elias Williams, of Buffalo, Missouri, blew into the muzzle of his gun to see if it was loaded. Could Mr. Williams communicate with his friends in this world, his spirit would gently whisper, 'It was.'"

Caleb Shercer, a wealthy farmer of Ossawattomie township, Kansas, in a supposed fit of insanity murdered his daughter, Mrs. Wallace, and mortally wounded his own wife and his son-in-law, Wallace. The latter, while defending himself, struck Shercer with a club and killed him instantly.

Forty thousand eight hundred and eighty-one men lost by death, of which 17,527 died in battle, 10,740 died from wounds received in the engagements, 310 perished by accidents, 30 by suicide, and the rest of the number by disease. This is what it cost the Germans for the conquest of France.

It is said that the first willow tree ever planted in this country was set out on the line of Third avenue, New York, one hundred and eight years ago. It was a willow twig which came in a package of figs from Babylon was stuck into the ground, and in two years became quite a large tree.

Nathaniel Niles, ex-speaker of the New Jersey Assembly, has been prosecuted by the New Jersey Railway Company, and a suit for libel was begun in the Supreme Court, the damages being laid at $5,000,000. The alleged libel is an article which appeared in the *Nation* over the signature of "Jersey."

The Meriden *Republican* is responsible for this: "A man in a neighboring town ties his cat up by the tail in the back yard every night; in the morning he goes out and collects the pieces of soap, shaving pots, soap dishes, old brushes and various other things thrown into the yard by disturbed and angry boarders in the adjoining houses."

"What a nuisance!" exclaimed a gentleman at a concert, as a young fop in front of him kept talking in a loud voice to a lady at his side. "Did you refer to me, sir?" threatingly demanded the fop. "Oh, no; I meant the musicians there, who keep up such a noise with their instruments that I can't hear your conversation," was the stinging reply.

There is a Russian at Old Orchard Beach, Me., whose fondness for the sea and everything connected with it is eccentric, to the verge of mania. He drinks two or three gallons, it is said, of sea water daily, eats sea-weed by the handful, and bathes four or five times a day. He is very healthy and robust, fat as a seal, and has a round, red jovial face.

Goldsmith Maid, the famous trotting mare, is said to be stolen property, and a lawsuit for her recovery is impending. It is said that about five years ago the stables of a great Kentucky stock raiser were burned down and a very promising young mare stolen; and that the groom who had charge of her has just seen the celebrated maid, and is ready to take an oath that she is the stolen animal.

The Centre Reporter,

FRED. KURTZ..........................Editor.

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Centre Hall, Pa., Oct. 18, '72

TERMS.—The REPORTER is published weekly at $2 per year, in advance, or $2.50 when not paid in advance. For six months half these rates.

Advertisements $1.50 per square (ten lines) for three insertion. Advertisements for 3, 6 and 12 months, at reduced rates.

Any person sending us the names of six new subscribers, with the cash, will receive the REPORTER one year free.

For President
HORACE GREELEY.

For Vice President
B. GRATZ BROWN.

Electors.

SENATORIAL.
Edgar Cowan, of Westmoreland.
George W. Skinner, of Franklin.

REPRESENTATIVE.
Selden Marvin, of Erie.
John S. Miller, of Huntingdon.
S. Gross Fry, of Philadelphia.

Districts.

1 Thom. J. Barger.	13 D. Lowenberg.
2 S. D. Anderson.	14 J. M'Knight.
3 John Moffat.	15 Henry Welsh.
4 Geo. R. Berrell.	16 Hen. J. Stahle.
5 Not agreed upon.	17 R. W. Christie.
6 Isaiah B. Houpt.	18 Wm. F. Logan.
7 Samuel A. Dyer.	19 Rasselas Brown.
8 Jesse G. Hawley.	20 F. M. Robinson.
9 H. B. Swarr.	21 J. R. Molten.
10 B. Reilly.	22 T. H. Stevenson.
11 John Kunkle.	23 John B. Bard.
12 F. W. Gunster.	24 Geo. W. Miller

Gov. Curtin ran ahead of the ticket in every ward in Bellefonte, his home. Let the radical slanderers of Andy smell that.

Geary's majority, three years ago, was 4596; no democrats have left their party; while thousands of republicans came over to the democratic ranks by which their party was materially weakened, yet they *make* a majority for the ring candidate of 20,000. Can fraud and the work of repeaters stick out more clearly?

The democracy of Centre county need not go up Salt River, as they have routed the rads at home so badly—least of all the democracy of Pennsvalley, who have acquitted themselves so nobly, by rolling up increased majorities in the townships over here. We, at all events, do not intend going up, but will stay down and talk to the rads as saucy as ever, and pick our flint and fight 'em again.

Let them have it again, boys, in November.

At Bellefonte, we are informed, twenty-five negroes voted the radical ticket, who had never been seen there before, and as one of the instances to show how "it was done" in Philadelphia, we copy the following election item:

"Reddy, the Blacksmith," from New York, was arrested here after voting three times, and locked up for a further hearing. Fifteen tax receipts were found on him.

In the Fourth ward, the strongest Democratic ward in the city, an hourly announcement of the votes cast, show that more Republican votes have been cast than are usually polled during the whole day.

The Pennsylyania Liberals.

The democracy of this state, have no reason to find fault with the liberals, when viewing the result of the late election. They performed their duty patriotically, and as men who desired an honest state government, one which would be free from the influences of unholy rings.

The liberals worked even harder for the election of Buckalew than the democrats themselves, and he was the idol of our party. An honest vote would show a majority for Buckalew of not less than 25,000. This we firmly believe. For the radical majority, at last governor's election, was small, only 4596, and this year the democracy were united to a man, while the radicals were torn by dissensions and their best men left their ranks, by thousands, to join with the democracy in the election of Chas. R. Buckalew and to drive from power the Hartranft-Cameron ring which has been robbing the state treasury of millions.

We repeat, in this good and patriotic work, the liberals have proven true, and added to the largely increased vote polled by the democracy at the recent election, but fraud, repeating, bribery, and the other appliances commonly made use of by the radicals to carry elections, have succeeded against the wish of an honest majority.

All honor to the liberals; they have proven true to their alliance with the democracy, and have proven themselves the friends of honesty and reform.

RADICAL SPITE AT CURTIN.

The malignity and petty spite of some Bellefonte radicals against Andrew G. Curtin, knows no bounds. No epithet is too vile too be applied to the distinguished gentleman, by the "God and morality" radicals. And why? because his conscience revolted at the idea of again handing over the state to the Cameron ring plunderers. With vile tongues they are abusing Mr. Curtin for being true to his native state, while with Briarean arms they are up to their elbows in the public treasury.

To vent their spleen against Mr. Curtin, two Bellefonte radicals voted for him for Recorder—and let it be recorded Andrew G. Curtin, the "war Governor," can not be touched by shots aimed so low, neither is he made of the kind of material that would fret over such petty spite, coming even from two dignified (?) radicals. Mr. Curtin still lives, and without any effort on his part or on the part of any one else, he ran ahead of the ticket in every ward in Bellefonte, notwithstanding the most bitter personal fight made against him by the radicals.

In Lewisburg this petty spite was shown against Mr. Slifer, by two votes being cast for him for Coroner.

The radicals have a falsehood agoing, saying that the democratic majority in old Centre was reduced and that Curtin's joining us is what did it. Now the fact is, the democratic majority in this county, this year, is 420, while at the preceeding governor's election it was only 362, as will be seen by the tables published in another column. We like such reduction.

The Corner in Oil.

A correspondent of the World, writing from Oil City, October 7, says:

It is not surprising in the unparalled political excitement that has existed throughout this State, that one of the most colossal industrial movements of the present age has had claim to but a meager amount of interest. I refer to the great protective movement of the operators in the Pennsylvania oil-field in the matter of suspending the production of petroleum, an event which must necessarily affect the interests of thousands upon thousands of people both of this and foreign countries. The period of this suspension is thirty days, and its object an increase of the price of oil, the production having become so great and money so scarce that petroleum dropped to a figure disastrous to the entire producing trade. Oil was selling at the insignificant figure of $2.50 barrel, and the intention was and is to raise it to $5 and maintain it at that sum. When the matter was first broached there were many owners of oil wells who declined to enter into the movement, some through fear that a cessation in the working of these wells would seriously affect their production; others that they might embrace the opportunity of making capital from their neighbors' misfortune—for an immediate advance in the price of oil upon the diminishing of the yield was a foregone conclusion. However, those at the head of this great scheme upon entering upon it were convinced that the movement to be successful and realize the fullest expectations must be general, and therefore they resolved that it should be so, without regard to what means was found necessary to bring it about. Protective unions were quickly organized, and the movement gaining great strength the purposes of the men were boldly heralded throughout the region. Notice was given to every producer and quiet submission was advised to avoid compulsory measures, which would be resorted to in the event of the failure of the former. At the given time the majority of the wells, numbering perhaps 1,000 or 1,200, ceased working, but it was echoed from the neighborhood of Parker's Landing that there were producers who refused to succumb, and were indifferent to any action the others might think fit to adopt. That same night half a dozen wells were burned by a large body of men, and on the following day Rouseville, another place of rebellion, was visited by a gang of 500 men, headed by a band of music, who marched over the entire district and closed thirty wells. The same sort of pursuasion was brought to bear in other districts and with singularly successful effect on the suspension of oil wells. In some instances the well-owners were indignant beyond measure, and forcibly resisted the action of these men, but with no avail, and though the Governor was called on for assistance no attention, thus far has been paid to the call. At Petroleum Centre and St. Petersburg there were well-owners who stubbornly refused to join the movement, but on Saturday evening last wisely knocked under and suspended operations at their wells. There are some wells on the Foster farm still pumping; but these are expected to knock off by to-morrow, so that by the middle of the week there will not be an oil well producing any material supply of oil in the entire region bordering on the Allegheny River, from Brady's Bend to Tionesta, and on Oil Creek, from Oil City to Titusville. But a few weeks ago 20,000 barels per day was the yield of this region; today it is hardly possible that so much as 400 barrels is produced. What a queer aspect this place presents to what it did a short week ago. Then the air was filled with the black smoke of bituminous coal, and by night and by day the creak of walking-beams dinned the air wherever in this section one might venture. All was bustle and confusion. Train after train on the branches of the different railroads left here laden with the greasy fluid, and all day long trains of wagons traversed the roads transporting petroleum from the wells to the refineries and the depots. Now it seems as if it was ever Sunday; the clatter of the engines is hushed, and the air is free of smoke and dust. Look where you will groups of laboring men are seen conversing on that all-absorbing theme, the great strike, while the hillsides are thickly dotted with idle horses and mules. Think of hundreds and hundreds of wells that threw out fluid with which the world was fed light, now quiet in their idleness, and their product, worth millions of money lying in the ground apparently in waste. This town is overrun with men out of employment, many of them with scarcely enough money to keep them in food, yet they are hopoful and as a general thing are in sympathy with their employers in the great movement. But one reform they propose if this strike is successful. At a recent meeting they resolved that as it is shown by the vote of the producers that it does not injure wells to shut down for thirty days, that we, as working-men, ask them to obey the laws of God and our country by suspending all drilling and pumping of wells on Sunday. In a few weeks it is confidently hoped that in this region the skies will be much brighter than now, and that financial affairs will be on a sounder basis than ever before. The effect of this suspension has already been felt. Oil that a few weeks ago was offered at $2.50, can't be purchased to-day for $4.

Death of William H. Seward.

Auburn, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Hon. William H. Seward died at his residence in this city at quarter past three o'clock this afternoon. He was taken ill on Wednesday of last week with ague and fever, and latterly a catarrhal affection set in. The immediate cause of his death was a catarrhal effusion of the lungs. His family were all with him with the exception of his two sons, Augustus and Frederick, the former of whom is in Minnesota and the latter at his home on the Hudson.

Yesterday morning Mr. Seward rode out and in the afternoon he dictated several items about his new book relative to his recent travels, which he has been engaged in writing for some time past, in fact he was considered in no immediate danger until about eleven o'clock last night. He retained his senses to the last and died in full possession of those sterling faculties which have for years marked the life of William H. Seward. He died as one dropping into a peaceful slumber. His age was seventy-one years last April.

The President has appointed Thursday 28th November, as a day of thanksgiving.

The Grant men, in Raleigh, N. C., have blown up with gunpowder the office of the Raleigh Sentinel, a democratic paper.

How Hartranft Secured his Majority in Philadelphia—Operations of the Repeaters—Printed Copies of the Registry Lists in Their Possession—Voting on Voters' Names.

Monday's trains on the New Jersey Railroad were thronged with New York roughs, who had been hired to work as repeaters for Hartranft in Philadelphia. One of the chief Custom House officers from the Tenth Ward is said to have received $6,000 for organizing and maneuvering one of the gangs of New York repeaters. The crowd included men from Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Tenth, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-second Wards, and included many persons well known to the police—Butt Mullins and Bull Manney, Nineteenth Ward; Johny Scott, alias Mick McCarty, Patsey Hogan, Mickey Melville, and Pudding McGowan of Twenty-second Ward; and there were Third avenue car men and men from Fulton and Washington Markets, making altogether a gang that would inspire terror anywhere out of New York.

OFF FOR PHILADELPHIA.

The gangs started for the Cortlaudt street ferry in groups of twenty or twenty-five. Nearly all went on the latter trains, some not starting until midnight. On this train was a collection of perhaps seventy-five. Some of them were drunk, but the majority were somewhat sober, the leaders trying to keep the rum out of them until they had got through voting for Hartranft.

HARTRANFT'S POLICE.

This train arrived at Philadelphia about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and there it was boarded by police officers who went through the cars, laughing or sneeringly asking where the repeaters were, as though they did not see the gang getting off the train at all points. These policemen were evidently under pay from the *Hartranft* committee. To keep up appearances, two or three of the repeaters were subjected to a mock arrest of a few minutes.

"What are you doing here?" said an officer to a ragged rough.

"I just come on for a little fun," was the reply.

"And I suppose there must be five thousand of you here altogether," said the officer. "I suppose you want to vote early. Get out o' here!" and the prisoner was discharged.

By this time a few of the men were so drunk that they were locked up to prevent them from blindly injuring their friends.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE REPEATERS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The midnight New York gang were escorted in Philadelphia to the rooms of the Republican Invincibles, 208 North street. Here were to be found most of the men from the Tenth and Fourteenth Wards of New York. The entire New York delegation numbered about 500 men, or 5,000 votes, for nearly all the men engaged were adepts in the business, and all the more anxious to get to work on account of their temporary loss of employment for the past few months.

Several of the Invincibles were at their headquarters, and their congenial New York friends were taken to the neighboring hotels and saloons for breakfast, all at the expense of the officeholders.

When this was over it was about time to begin voting for Hartranft.

THE PRINTED REGISTRY.

At the Invincipble headquarters was a printed copy of the register of voters of each district. This book was presided over by a big man with a long beard, and a barely perceptible smile on his face. He deftly plied a pair of shears. These and the book comprised the machinery for making a citizen of Philadelphia and a voter—for Hartranft. Slicing a slip from the book it was handed to some New York thief, who smiled to find himself transformed into

Elisha Smith, merchant, 1098 Arch Street,

or whatever else the slip might indicate. Shoulder-hitters, became men of this, that, or the other trade or profession, and found themselves possessed of more names than they ever had aliases.

HOW THEY VOTED.

When a man had received his name he was steered to a polling place, and when he came away there had been registered one more vote for Hartranft. Then back to his employers, who dubbed themselves and their native companions with fictitious names, seeming to doubt the maxim, "There is no honor among thieves." When a man had had a little rest, a drink, and a cigar, he received another printed slip, became somebody else, and—another vote for Hartranft.

The repeaters were generally voted in knots of two or three. There was very little trouble. Many Democratic inspectors had been bought, and the challenging of the repeater's vote was done more for a joke than anything else. "What's your name? Where do you live? What's your occupation?" and the repeater described himself as per printed slip, and, if he voted for Hartranft, his vote was accepted.

A few sturdy friends of Buckalew were active in attempting to prevent the fraudulent voting, but the work had been so well planned, and it was so systematically carried out, that opposition was almost entirely futile.

COL. M'CLURE POWERLESS,

Late yesterday morning a man who was thoroughly posted on the repeating business called on the gallant Col. McClure at the Liberal headquarters in Philadelphia to inform him of the gigantic frauds being perpetrated. Col. M'Clure was restive. he knew so well that an honest vote would elect Buckalew, and he knew so well the means being used against him. *He* was fully aware of the extent of the repeaters' operations, but said:

"What can I do? My hands are tied, and I can do nothing. If we arrest these men they are at once discharged, and that emboldens them to even greater frauds than they had committed before. They see at once that being promptly discharged, they are perfectly protected by the authortties, and to arrest them only makes them worse."

OTHER GANGS.

Several cities were represented by gangs of repeaters. Baltimore sent a good-sized delegation, and several Western cities were represented. The preliminary arrangements, the gathering of the clans, and the disposition of the repeaters reflect the highest credit on the business capacity of the committee who managed it. Old New York repeaters, thugs who had supposed themselves thoroughly proficient in the business of repeating, express themselves astonished by the completeness of the arrangements for carrying out the fraud on honest people of Pennsylvania, and they cheerfully throw up the sponge to their more corrupt brethern in Philadelphia who support Grant and Hartranft.

Letters From India.

CENTRE HALL ABROAD.

LETTER NO. VI.

Having seen as much of England as our limited time would allow, we prepared to enter the turbulent, badly-whipped, and worse governed country across the straits. Comparatively, we had seen but little of England—necessarily but little. Emerson, after his second visit to England, says "to see England well needs a hundred years." I should think he was about right; much nearer right, at least, than in many other things that he has said and written. The little island, no larger than the state of Georgia, is literally full in every corner and crevice with cities, towns, villages, palaces, churches, machine shops, castles, and innumerable monuments of magnificent and boundless wealth. Probably it would require a hundred years to see England thoroughly, but the pressure of other matters forbade us appropriating that length of time just now.

So packing our trunks one raw disagreeable morning, we hurried off to old Charing Cross and were soon whirling out of London in the direction of Dover. It was raining, of course, that was to be expected. In some parts of the island it rains with every tide. It rained when we entered England—rained almost continually whilst there and the last glimpse that we caught of the rock-ribbed coast, from the vessel's deck, revealed wild craggy hights wrapped in clouds and deluged with rain. But wrapped up in our comfortable travelling rug, and our "gunboats" firmly planted on the hot water boot warmer, we ejaculated, as is reported they commonly do in Spain: "let her rain." Railroad travelling in England and in France also, is a luxury. The cars, or carriages as they are denominated are altogether unlike ours in America. They are entered from the side and are intended for only six persons. The carriages are divided into 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class. If your ideas are somewhat luxurious and you happen to entertain the yankee notion that the very best is hardly good enough for you, you take the first class. But you pay for the luxury of being cushioned and comforted accordingly. If you are more democratic in your views you take the second class. I am told they also are very comfortable. The third class is for the poorer order, whose principle is "a penny saved is a penny earned," and whose pennies come to them through the grinding ministry of hard knocks and bone labor. I honor the idea of this kindly adaptation of European rail-roads to the means of God's poor, of which Europ is so full. It would be a wise and proper thing for our American roads to do. They keep up the same distinction in America; almost invariably managing to get the poor and illy clad into the filthiest car in the train; perhaps into the smoking car. I have seen a brute of a conductor force a poor woman with a baby at her breast into the smoking car for no other reason than that her dress was torn and her shawl faded, and then charging these poor who can not afford to "wear fine linen every day," just as much as the white-handed grandee in the Pullman palace in the rear. It is as mean and contemptible a thing as I know of in my country. The rate of speed, it is said, is nearly twice that of American roads and yet so perfect is the construction of the roads that though you are teaming along as if riding on a cannon ball, you can read your paper without the least inconvenience.

The country between London and Dover is in the highest state of cultivation. The long habitation of a powerful and ingenious race has turned every rod of land to its best use. Prosperity and plenty greet you everywhere.

A few hours ride brings us to Dover. It is a wild picturesque place overlooking the straits. You here take the boat for Calais on the opposite coast of France. The straits are narrow, occupying in ordinarily fair weather only two hours to cross. They are notoriously rough though, especially in the winter season. On this occasion old Neptune was raising a row after his most improved style. The little packet danced and plunged in a manner that was truly frightful. The effects of this were soon evident, openly, palpably evident. Basins were in great demand. I think the passengers wanted just about one apiece. If ever that poor steward "handled himself lively" he did, and the poor fellow rushing hither and thither with his basins presented an extremely ludicrous sight, but, alas, there was no one well enough to laugh. I was sick of course. I always make out to be in that condition when there is half a chance. Fortunately the passage is short and we soon are in sight of Calais.

The unintelligible French which greets our car as we stagger out upon the platform reminds us for the first time that we are getting away from home. It is a strange sensation when the first time in your life, you find yourself surrounded by a multitude speaking a language utterly unintelligible to you. Of course it is no reflection upon you, that you can not speak every language, and yet somehow or other you cannot help but feel half ashamed of your ignorance. It is a strange fact and yet I believe it is universal.

In France, however, so contiguous to England, you will always find plenty of interpreters at hand, *Parlez vous Francais?* said a little old Frenchman stepping up to us, bowing with all the native dignity of a Chesterfield. The shrewd old fellow had already made certain that we could not, and counted on a five france piece out of us as a pretty "sure thing." He took charge of us and our baggage and withal so polite and served us with such an air of condescension and took such extreme pains to impress us with the fact that he was serving us, not for the paltry five france piece, but out of sheer good will—though we didn't impress worth a cent—that we handed over the silver with positive willingness.

Calais is a fair specimen of French towns generally, and of importance only from being on the line of travel between England and the continent. A few hours ride from Calais you come to Bologna, a sober looking town built of brown stone. It is an old place and has a history running back through centuries. Much of the country between Calais and Paris is flat and marshy. You catch occasional glimpses of very fine scenery from the car window, yet one cannot help but mark the contrast between the general aspects of the country through which you are passing and the air of comfort and prosperity everywhere visible in England. The villages are nearly all built of brown sandstone which gives them a dingy, comfortless appearance. Groups of peasant women may be seen all along the road, working in the fields, driving oxen, repairing hedges &c. You wonder where the men are to whom nature has allotted that kind of labor, ask that woman working in that ditch out yonder, bare-headed and up to her knees in water, and she will either tell you that they are in the army, or that their bones are bleaching at Sedan or Gravelotte, or around the environs of Paris. That woman which we passed just now gathering twigs of which she will weave a few baskets and carry them to the neighboring villages, receiving a few cents for them, has lost her husband and sons in the storm and courage of the late war, and is now wearing her fingers to the bone to help pay off the national debt. And thus it is ever; the curse of war, in its deepest bitterness always falls ultimately upon poor women, the wives and mothers of the country. It is not amid the thunder and tumult and blood and death of the battlefield, that you shall see the horrors of war in their direst reality; but in the bereaved houses and crushed and broken hearts of the Rachels of the land wailing for their dead ones. It is a fine thing to sit and read, as I am today, reclining at my ease upon these sumptuous cushions, and as thousands of others have done in their easy chairs in England and America during the past years; it is an easy thing to sit and read of the gallant charges of the invincible Uhlans, or the sublime daring of the heroic French cuirassiers who cut off from their division at Gravelotte rallied around their beloved eagles and defended them with a heroism sublimer than that of fabled Gods of old, surrendering them only when the last gallant heart had gone out in death. There is something unutterably grand and uplifting comes into the soul of the soldier himself in the supreme moment of mortal combat which elevates him above all care or regard of danger, even whilst the death shots are crushing the bones of his comrades around him. It is not these, either the man in the easy chair or the soldier even, though hot from battle, that shall detail to you the truest story of the horrors of war. But you shall hear it in the wail of the orphan; in the widows dispairing cry: 'Oh God will he never come back?' in the terrific cry for bread which resounded through the streets of Paris in the days of the uprising of the fearful commune, and in the desolation and woe entailed upon those who were in nowise responsible for the war, but whom it has bereft of all that was dear in life and all that gave existence a purpose.

I thought of these things as we sped by village and hamlet and across long streches of open country upon which but so recently had marshalled the hosts of war. And as I leaned against the window, lost in revery, darkness closed around us, the night lamps were hung out, and just when the boulevards were most crowded, and the saloons most brilliant and the denigens of the free and easy capital were at their highest enjoyment, we rode into the massive depot of the gay metropolis of Paris.

CENTRE HALL.

Huntingdon, Pa., Oct-10.—R. Milton Speer, Democrat, is elected to Congress in the Seventeenth District, by five hundred majority.

Another outrage has been committed upon King Amadeus of Spain. While walking in the Piaza del Oriente on Monday evening two men, who had concealed themselves behind statues, threw large stones at him shouting at the time, "Viva la republica." The King was not hurt, but the event causes the greatest excitement in Madrid. The scoundrels were pursued by the police, but managed to escape.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

I, D. W. Woodring, High Sheriff of Centre county, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Centre, on TUESDAY the 5th day of NOVMBER, 1872, for the purpose of electing 29 persons to the electoral college for the election of a President and Vice President of the United States,

I also hereby make known and give notice that the place of holding the aforesaid election in the several boroughs and townships within the county of Centre are as follows, to wit:

For the township of Haines, at the public house of John Limbert, in the town of Aaronsburg.

For the township of Half Moon, at the school house in Stormstown.

For the township of Taylor, at the house erected for the purpose, on the property of Leonard Meryman.

For the township of Miles, in the school house in the town of Rebersburg.

For the township of Potter, at the house of Chas. Smith, Old Fort.

For the township of Gregg, at the public house owned by J. B. Fisher,

For the township of Ferguson, at the school house in Pine Grove.

For the township of Harris, at the school house in Boalsburg.

For the township of Patton, at the house of Peter Murray.

For the borough of Bellefonte, and Spring and Benner townships, at the Court House in Bellefonte.

For the township of Walker, at the school house in Hublersburg.

For the borough and township of Howard at the school house in said borough.

For the township of Rush, at Cold Stream school house

For the township of Snow Shoe, at the school house of Samuel Askey.

For the township of Marion, at the school house in Jacksonville.

For the borough of Milesburg, in the school house at Milesburg.

For the township of Boggs, at the new school house in Central City.

For the township of Huston, at the house of John Reed.

For the township of Penn, at the house of W. L. Musser.

For the township of Liberty, at the school house in Eagleville.

For the township of Worth, at the school house in Port Matilda.

For the township of Burnside, at the house of John Boak.

For the township of Curtin, at the school house near Robert Mann's.

For the borough of Unionville and Union township, at Unionville school house.

The general Election in all the Townships, Districts and Boroughs of the county is to be opened between the hours of six and seven o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening, when all polls shall be closed.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 76th section or the act the judge of districts shall respectively take charge of the certificates or return of the election of their respective districts, produce them at a meeting of one judge from each district, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bellefonte, on the third day after the election, being for the present year, on Friday the eighth day of November next, at 2 o'clock P. M., then and there to do and perform those duties required by law of said judges. Also, that when a judge, by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend said meeting of judges, then the certificate or return shall be taken charge of by one of the inspectors, or clerks of the election of said district, who shall do and perform the duties of said judge unable to attend.

Given under my hand and seal, at my office, in Bellefonte, this 9th day of Nov. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and in the ninety sixth year of the Independence of the United States.

D. W. WOODRING,
Sheriff of Centre county

REGISTRY LAW.

I also give official notice to the electors of Centre county, that, by an act entitled An Act further supplemental to the act relative to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved April 17, A. D. 1869, it is provided as follows:

SEC. 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same.* That it shall be the duty of each of the asssessors within this Commonwealth, on the first Monday in June of each year, to take up the transcript he has received from the county Commissioners under the eight section of the act of fifteenth April, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and proceed to an immediate revision of the same by striking therefrom the name of every person who is known by him to have died or removed since the last previous assessment from the district of which he is the assessor, or whose death or removal from the same shall be made known to him, and add to the same the name of any qualified voter who shall be known by him to have moved into the district since the last previous assessments, of whose removal into the same shall have been made known to him, and also the names of all who shall make claim to him to be qualified voters therein. As soon as this revision is completed he shall visit every dwelling house in his district, and make careful inquiry if any person whose name is on his list has died or removed from the district, and if so, to take the same therefrom, or whether any qualified voter resides therein whose name is not on his list, and if so, to add the name thereto; and in all cases where a name is added to the list a tax shall forthwith be assessed against the person; and the assessor shall in all cases ascertain, by inquiry, upon what ground the person so assessed claims to be a voter. Upon the completion of the work, it shall be the duty of each assessor as aforesaid to proceed to make out a list in alphabetical order, of the white freemen above twenty-one years of age, claiming to be qualified voters in the ward, borough township or district of which he is the assessor, and opposite each of said names state whether said freeman is or is not a housekeeper; and if he is, the number of its residenee, in towns where the same are numbered, with the street, alley or court in which situated and if in a town where there are no numbers, the name of the street, alley or court on which said house fronts; also the occupation of the person, and where he is not a housekeeper, the occupation, place of boarding and with whom, and if working for another, the name of the employer, and write opposite each of said names the word "voter;" where any person claims to vote by reason of naturalization, he shall exhibit his certificate thereof to the assessor, unless he has been for five consecutive years next preceding a voter in said district; and in all cases where the person has been naturalized the name shall be marked with the letter "N;" where the person has merely declared his intentions to become a citizen and designs to be naturalized before the next election, the name shall be marked "D. I.;" where the claim is to vote by reason of being between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two as provided by law, the werd "age" shall be entered; and if a person has moved into the election district to reside since the last general election, the letter "R" shall be placed opposite the name. It shall be the futher duty of each assessor as aforesaid, upon the completion of the duties herein imposed, to make out a separate list of all new assessments made by him, and the amount assessed upon each and furnish the same immediately to the county commissioners, who shall add the names to tax duplicate of the ward, borough, township or district in which they have been assessed.

SEC. 2. On the list being completed and the assessments made as aforesaid, it shall forthwith be returned to the county commissioners, who shall cause duplicate copies of said lists, with the observation and explanations required to be noted as aforesaid, to be made but as soon as practicable and placed in the hands of the assessor, who, shall prior to the first of August in each year, put one copy thereof on the door or on the house where election of the respective district is required to be held, and retain the other in his possession, for the inspection, free of charge of any person residing in the said election district who shall desire to see the same; and it shall be the duty of the said assessor to add from time to time, on the personal application of any one claiming the right to vote, the name of such applicant, and mark opposite each name "C. N." and immediately assess him with a tax, noting, as in all other cases, his occupation, residence, whether a boarder or housekeeper; if a boarder, with whom he boards; and whether naturalized or designed to be, marking in all such cases the letters opposite the name, "N," or "D. I." as the case may be. If the person claiming to be assessed be naturalized, he shall exhibit to the assessor his certificate of naturalization; and if he claims that he desings to be naturalized before the next ensuing election, he shall exhibit the certificate of his declaration of intention: in all cases where any ward, borough, township or election district is divided into two or more precincts, the assessor shall note in all his assessments the election precinct in which each elector resides and shall make a separate return for each to the county commissioners, in all cases in which a return is required from him by the provisions of this act; and the county commissioners, in making duplicate copies of all such returns shall make duplicate copies, seperately and shall furnish the same to the assessor; and the copies required by this act to be placed on the doors of or on election places on or before the first of August in each year, shall be placed on the door of or on the election place in each of said precincts.

SEC. 3. After the assesments have been completed on the tenth day preceeding the second Tuesday in October of each year, the assessor shall on the Monday immediately following, make a return to the county commissioners of the names of all persons assessed by him since the return required to be made by him by the second section of this act, noting opposite each name the observations and explanations required to be noted as aforesaid; and the county commissioner shall thereupon cause the same to be added to the return required by the second section of this act, and a full and correct copy thereof to be made, containing the names of all persons so returned as resident taxables in said ward, borough, township, or precinct, and furnish the same, together with the necessary election blanks, to the officers of the election in said ward, borough, township, or precinct, on or before six o'clock in the morning of the second Tuesday in October; and no man shall be permitted to vote at the election on that day whose name is not on said list, unless he shall make proof of his right to vote, as hereinafter required.

SEC. 4. On the day of election any person whose name is not on the list, and claiming the right to vote at said election, shall produce at least one qualified voter of the district as a witness to the residence of the claimant in the district of which he claims to be a voter for the period of at least ten days next preceeding said election; which witness shall take and subscribe a written or partly written and printed affidavit to the fact stated by him, which affidavit shall define clearly where the residence is of the person so claiming to be a voter, and the person so claiming the right to vote shall also take and subscribe a writen or partly written and partly printed affidavit, staiting to the best of his knowledge and belief, where and when he was born; that he is a citizen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and of the United States; that he has resided in the Commonwealth one year, or if formerly a citizen therein, and has moved therefrom, that he has resided therein six months next preceeding said election, that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has paid a State or county tax within two years, which was assessed at least ten days before said election; and, if a naturalized citizen, shall also state wehn, where, and by what court he was naturalized, and shall also produce his certificate of naturalization for examination; the said affidavit shall also state when and where the tax claimed to be paid by the affidavit was assessed, and when, where and to whom paid and the tax receipt thereof shall be produced for examination, unless the affidavit shall state on his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he never received any, but of the person so claiming the right to vote shall take and subscribe an affidavit, that he is a native born citizen of the United States, or if born elsewhere, state the fact in his affiant, and shall produce evidence that he has been naturalized, or that he is entitled to citienzship by reason of his father's naturalization; and shall further state in his affidavit that he is, at the time of taking the affidavit, between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years; that he has resided in the State one year and in election district ten days next preceeding such election, he shall be allowed to vote, although he shall not have paid taxes; the said affidavit of all persons making such claims, and the affidavit of the witness to their residence, shall be reserved by the election board, and at the close of the election they shall be enclosed with the list of voters, tally list, and other papers required by law to be filled by the return Judge with the Prothonotary, and shall remain on file therewith in the Prothonotary's office, subject to the examination, as other election papers are; if the election officers shall find that the applicant or applicants possess all the legal qualifications of voters, he or they shall be permitted to vote, and the name or names shall be added to the list of taxables by the election officers, the word "tax,, being added where the claimant to vote on age, the same words being added by the clerks in each case respectively on the lists of persons voting at such elections.

SEC. 5. It shall be lawful for any qualified citicen of the district, notwithstanding the name of the proposed voter is contained on the list of resident taxables, to challenge the vote of such person; whereupon the same proof of the right of suffrage as is now required by law shall be publicly made and acted on by the election board and the vote admitted or rejected, according to the evidence; every person claiming to be a naturalized citizen shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, except where he has been for ten years consecutively a voter in the district in which he offers his vote; and on the vote of such person being received, it shall be the duty of the election officers to write or stamp on such certificate the word "voter," with the month and year; and if any election officer or officers shall receive a second vote on the same day, by virtue of the same certificate, excepting where sons are entitled to vote by virtue of the naturalization of their fathers, they and the person who shall offer such second vote, upon so offending shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court; but the fine shall not exceed one hundred dollars in each case, nor the imprisonment one year; the like punishment shall be inflicted, on conviction, on the officers of election who shall neglect or refuse to make, or cause to be made the indorsement required as aforesaid on said naturalization certificate.

SEC. 6. If any election officer shall refuse or neglect to require such proof of the right of suffrage as is prescribed by this law, or the laws to which this is a supplement, from any person offering to vote whose name is not on the list of assessed voters, or whose right to vote is chalenged by any qualified voter present, and shall admit such person to vote without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced, for every such offence, to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisenement not more than one year, or either or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 7. Ten days preceeding every election for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, it shall be the duty of the assessor to attend at the place fixed by the law for holding the election in each election district, and then and there hear all applications of persons whose names have been omitted from the list of assessed voters, and who claim the right to vote; or whose rights have originated since the same was made out, and shall add the names of such persons thereto, as shall show that they are entitled to theright of suffrage in such district, on the personal application of the claimant only, and forthwith assess them with the proper tax. After completing the list, a copy thereof shall be placed on the door of, or on the house where the election is to be held, at least eight days before the election: and at the election the same course shall be pursued, in all respects as is required by this act and the acts to which it is a suplement, at the general elections in October. The assessor shall also make the same returns to the county commissioners of all assessments made by virtue of this section; and the county commissioners shall furnish copies thereof to the election officers in each district, in like manner, in all respects, as is required at the general election in October.

SEC. 8. The same rules and regulations shall apply at every special election, and every seperate city, borough or ward election, in all respects as at the general election in October.

SEC. 9. The respective assessors, inspectors and judges of the elections shall each have the power to administer oaths to any persons claiming the right to be assessed or the right of suffrage, or in regard to any other matter or thing required to be done or inquired into by any of said officers under this act; and any willful false swearing by any person in relation to any matter or thing concerning which they shall be lawfully interrogated by any of the said officers shall be punished as perjury.

SEC. 10. The assessor shall each receive the same compensation for the time necessarily spent in performing the duties hereby enjoined, as is provided by law for the performance of their other duties, to be paid by the county commissioners as in other cases; and it shall not be lawful for any assessor to assess a tax against any person whatever within ten days next preceeding the election to be held on the second Tuesday in October in any year, or within ten days next before any election for electors of President and Vice President of the United States; any violation of this provision shall be a misdemeanor, and subject the officers so offending to a fine, on conviction, not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 11. On the petition of five or more citizens of the county, stating under oath that they verily believe that frauds will be practiced at the election about to be held in any district, it shall be the duty of the court of common pleas of said county, if in session, or if not, a judge thereof in vacation, to appoint two judicious, sober and intelligent citizens of the county to act as overseers at said election; said overseers shall be selected from different political parties, where the inspectors belong to different parties, and where both of said inspectors belong to the same political party, both of the overseers shall be taken from the opposite political party; said overseers shall have the right to be present with the officers of the election, during the whole time the same is held, the votes counted and the returns made out and signed by the election officers, to keep a list of voters, if they see proper; to challenge any person offering to vote, and interrogate him and his witness under oath, in regard to his right of suffrage at said election, and to examine his papers produced; and the officers of said election are required to afford to said overseers so selected and appointed every convenience for the discharge of their duties; and if said election officers shall refuse to permit said overseers to be present, and perform their duties as aforesaid, or if they shall be driven away from the polls by violence and intimidation, all the votes polled at such election district may be rejected by any tribunal trying a contest under said election: Provided, That no person singing the petition shall be appointed an overseer.

SEC. 12. If any prothonotary, clerk, or the deputy of either, or any person, shall, affix the seal of office to any naturalization paper, or permit the same to be affixed, or give out, or cause or permit the same to be given out in blank, whereby it may be fraudulently used, or furnish a naturalization certificate to any person who shall not have been duly examined and sworn in open cour, in the presence of some of the judges thereof, according to act of Congress, or shall aid in, connive at, or in any way permit the issue of any fradulent naturalization certificate, he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor; or if any one shall fradulently use any such certificate of naturalization, knowing that it was fradulently issued, or shall vote, or attempt to vote thereon, or if any one shall vote or attempt to vote on any certificate of naturalization not issued to him, he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor; and either or any of the persons, their aiders or abettors, guilty of either of the misdemeanors aforesaid, shall, on conviction, be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisoned in the proper penitentiary for a period not exceeding three years.

SEC. 13. Any person who on oath or affirmation, in or before any court of this State, or officer authorized to administer oaths, shall, to procure a certificate of naturalization, for himself or any other person, willfullly depose, declare or affirm any matter to be fact, knowing the same to be false, or shall in like manner deny any matter to be fact knowing the same to be true, shall be deemed guilty of perjury; and any certificate of naturalization issued in pursuance of any such deposition, declaration or affirmation, shall be null and void; and it shall be the duty of the court issuing the same, upon proof being made before it, that it was fraudulently obtained to take immediate measures for recalling the same for cancellation, and any person who shall vote, or attempt to vote, on any paper so obtained, or who shall in any way aid in, connive at, or have any agency whatever in the issue, circulation or use of any fradulent naturalization certificates, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; and upon conviction thereof shall undergo an imprisonment in the penitentiary for not more than two years, and pay a fine of not more than one thousand dollars, for every such offence, or either or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 14. Any assessor, election officer or person appointed as an overseer, who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty enjoined by this act without any reasonable or legal cause, shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars, and if any assessor shall assess any person as a voter who is not qualified, or shall refuse to assess any one who is qualified, he shall be guilty of misdemeanor of office, and on conviction be punished by fine or imprisonment, and also be subject to an action for damages by the party aggrieved; and if any person shall fraudulently alter, add to, deface or destroy any list of voters made out as directed by this act, or tear down or remove the same from the place where it has been fixed, with fraudulent or mischievous intent or for any improper purpose the person so offending shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 15. All elections for city, ward, borough, township and election officers shall hereafter be held on the second Tuesday of October, subject to all provisions of the laws regulating the election of such officers not inconsistent with this act; the person elected to such offices at that time shall take their places at the expiration of the terms of the persons holding the same at the time of such election; but no election for the office of assessor or assistant assessor shall be held under this act until the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

SEC. 16. At all elections hereafter held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened between the hours of six and seven o'clock, a. m., and closed at seven o'clock, p. m.

SEC. 17. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth to prepare forms for all the blanks made necessary by this act, and furnish copies of the same to the county commissioners of the several counties of the Commonwealth; and the commissioners of each county shall, as soon as may be necessary after receipt of the same, at the proper expense of the county, procure and furnish to all election officers of the election districts of their respective counties copies of such blanks, such quantities as may be rendered necessary for the discharge of their duties under this act.

SEC. 18. That the citizens of this State temporarily in the service of the State government, en clerical or other duty, and who do not vote where thus employed, shall not be thereby deprived of the right to vote in their several election districts if otherwise duly qualified.

FURNITURE!

Grand Opening
FOR 1872.
AT
JOHN CAMP'S
MILROY,

where he has opened with a very large stock of the latest styles, both fancy and common

Parlor, Chamber and Kitchen Furniture.

CHAIRS, of all kinds.

All kinds of repairing done with neatness and dispatch having four good workmen at the bench. I am prepared to do all kinds of custom work, fine or common.

Thankful for past favors, I hope by strict attention to business you and everybody else will show smiling faces at my new ware rooms.

JOHN CAMP.

jan12.tf.

New Clothing Store

A. STERNBERG,

engaged to manage for I. L. Reizenstein, in the corner building, opposite Hoffer's store, Bellefonte, has established a new Clothing Store. where the best bargains in the county are offered.

$7.50 to $15 for Suits of the finest Cassimere.

HATS, CAPS

and a full and complete assortment of every thing in the line of Clothing.

Gent's Furnishing Goods

all directly from their own manufactory. Also.

Jewelry, Watches, &c.

They have engaged their old clerk, Mr. A. Sternberg, so well known to the people, and who will be pleased to see his old friends. ap5tf.

Piece goods of every discription, sold low to enable everybody to have his clothing made to order.

B. O. DEININGER. A. C. MUSSER.

MILLHEIM MARBLE WORKS.

New Firm—New Enterprse.

DEININGER & MUSSER,

(Successors to B. O. DEININGER)

We would most respectfully inform the public, that they have taken charge of this old and successful establishment, and propose to carry on the same under renewed auspices.

They have on hand, and will make to order,

MONUMENTS,
COUCHES,
TOMBS &
HEADSTONES,

of any possible design, and price. We use the best grades of marble—

ITALIAN,
CARARA,
AMERICAN STATUARY,
RUTLAND &c.,

and say with perfect assurance, "Our work is our reference."

Shop, east of Bridge, Millheim.
apr26.1y.

J. ZELLER & SON

DRUGGISTS

No 6 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa

Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c., &c.

Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes always kept. may 31. 72.

HARDWARE, PAINTS, OILS, &C.

P. B. WILSON. THOMAS A. HICKS.

HARDWARE STORE!!

WILSON & HICKS,

Bellefonte, Pa.,

(Successors to IRWIN & WILSON,)

Respectfully inform the citizens of Centre and other counties, that they have one of the largest and best selected stock of Hardware to be found, consisting of Iron, Steel, Nails, Horse Shoes, Axels, Spring Wagon Skeins and Boxes, Complete stock of carpenter tools and builders hardware, locks, oils, paints, glass, varnishes, brushes, cucumber pumps and tubing. Lamps of all kinds, scales, cutlery,

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE.

Full line of saddlery and coach makers goods, wood work for buggies and wagons, ploughs, harrows, cultivators and grindstones. Looking glasses and mirror plates. Picture frames made to order. They also have the celebrated cook stove,

SUSQUEHANNA,

every one warranted to give perfect satisfaction. All kinds of parlor stoves. We are determined to sell at the lowest prices for cash, or on short credit—not to exceed three months. Call and see us, as we take pleasure in showing our goods.

WILSON & HICKS,
marl5tf. Bellefonte, Pa.

THE PLACE TO BUY CHEAPEST

Gift & Flory's

New Shoe Store!

AT CENTRE HALL.

They have now opened, and will constantly keep on hand, a splendid stock of new SHOES, GAITERS, & SLIPPERS, for men, women and children, from the best manufactories in the country, and now offered at the

Lowest Prices.

BOOTS and SHOES made to order, upon short notice. They invite the people of this vicinity to give them a call, as they will strive to merit a share of their patronage. my10tf

NEW FURNITURE STORE.

1 DOOR BELOW HOFFER'S
BELLEFONTE, PA.
GEORGE O'BRYAN,
Dealer in

FURNITURE
OF ALL KINDS,

BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CHAIRS,

Parlor and Chamber Sets,

SOFAS, LOUNGES,

BUREAUS, WASHSTANDS,

WARDROBES, MATTRESSES, &c.

Particular Attention to Ordered Work.

REPAIRING DONE PROMPTLY.

UNDERTAKING,
In All Its Branches,

METALIC, VALNUT, ROSEWOOD, AND COMMON CASKETS,

Always on Hand, and Funerals Attended With an Elegant Hearse. ap5tf.

Stoves! Fire! Stov's!

At Andy Reesman's, Centre Hall, are latest and best stoves out, he has just received a large lot of

Cook Stoves, the Pioneer Cook,
the Eclipse Cook,
the Reliance Cook.

PARLORS—The Radiant Light, self-feeder, Gas Burner, National Egg, Jewell, &c.

He sells stoves as LOW as anywhere in Mifflin or Centre co.

TIN AND SHEETIRON WARE

The undersigned hereby informs the citizens of Pennsvalley that he has purchased the Tinshop heretofore carried on by the C. H. Mf'g Co., and will continue the same, at the old stand, in all its branches, in the manufacture of

STOVE PIPE & SPOUTING.

All kinds of repairing done. He has always on hand

Fruit Cans, of all Sizes,
BUCKETS,
CUPS,
DIPPERS,
DISHES, &C.

All work warranted and charges reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited. AND. REESMAN,
2sep70y Centre Hall

Railroad O. K.

NEW GOODS.

Herlacher & Cronmiller.

CENTRE HALL, PA

Have just received,

Dry Goods, Notions, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and willow ware Iron, Salt, Fish and in fact, a magnificent assortment of everything

and now offered at prices lower than the lowest.

Dress Goods

A most beautiful variety, consisting of all the noveltties of the season,

white goods, embroideries, hoop skirts,

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

All we ask that you will

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK

ALL KINDS OF HARNESS,

silver plated and Yankee Harness double and single, bridles and halters. apr 1

NEW HARDWARE STORE!

J. & J. HARRIS.

NO. 5, BROCKERHOFF ROW

A new and complete Hardware Store has been opened by the undersigned in Brockerhoff's new building—where they are prepared to sell all kinds of Building and House Furnishing Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails. Buggy wheels in setts, Champion Clothes Wringer, Mill Saws, Circular and Hand Saws, Tennon Saws, Webb Saws, Ice Cream Freezers, Bath Tubs, Clothes Racks, a full assortment of Glass and Mirror Plate of all sizes, Picture Frames, Wheelbarrows, Lamps, Coal Oil Lamps, Belting, Spokes, Felloes, and Hubs, Plows, Cultivators, Corn Plows, Plow Points, Shear Mold Boards and Cultivator Teeth, Table Cutlery, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Locks, Hinges Screws, Sash Springs, Horse-Shoes, Nails Norway Rods, Oils, Lard, Lubricating, Coal, Linseed, Tanners, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Screw Plates, Blacksmiths Tools, Factory Bells, House Bells, Dinner Bells Gong Bells, Tea Bells, Grindstones, Carpenter Tools, Fruit Jars and Cans, Paints, Oils, Varnishes received and for sale at

June5'68,1y. J. & J. HARRIS.

Furniture Rooms!

J. O. DEININGER,

respectfully informs the citizens of Centre county, that he has constantly on hand and makes to order, all kinds of

BEDSTEADS,
BUREAUS,
SINKS,
WASHSTANDS,
CORNER CUPBOARDS
TABLES, &c., &c

HOME MADE CHAIRS ALWAYS ON HAND

His stock of ready-made Furniture is large and warranted of good workmanship and is all made under his own immediate supervision, and is offered at rates as cheap as elsewhere. Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of the same.

Call and see his stock before purchasing elsewhere. ap24'68'1y.

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney at Law. Collections promptly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale. Will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds, Mortgages, &c. Office in the diamond, north side of the court house, Bellefonte. oct22'69tf

HENRY BROCKERHOFF, J. D. SHUGERT,
President, Cashier.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO

(Late Milliken, Hoover & Co.)

RECEIVE DEPOSITS,

And Allow Interest,

Discount Notes,

Buy and Sell

Government Securities, Gold and Coupons.

ap10'68tf

JAS. M'MANUS, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, promptly attends to all business entrusted to him. jul3,68tf

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney at Law Bellefonte, Pa. Office over Reynold's bank. may14'69tf

H. N. M'ALLISTER, JAMES A. BEAVER

M'ALLISTER & BEAVER

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Bellefonte, Centre Co., Penn'a. ap68tf

Science on the Advance.

C. H. Gutelius,

Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist

who is permanently located in Aaronsburg in the office formerly occupied by Dr. Neff, and who has been practicing with entire success—having the experience of a number of years in the profession, he would cordially invite all who have as yet not given him a call, to do so, and test the truthfulness of this assertion. Teeth extracted without pain. may22'68tf

JNO. H. ORVIS. C. T. ALEXANDER.

ORVIS & ALEXANDER,

Attorneys-at-law, Office in Conrad House Bellefonte, Pa.

J. P. GEPHART,

with Orvis & Alexander, attends to collections and practice in the Orphan's Court. 7jan'70tf

BOOTS, large stock, all styles, sizes and prices, for men and boys, just arrived at Wolf well known old Stand.

Chas. H. Held,

Clock, Watchmaker & Jeweler

Millheim, Centre co., Penna.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has just opened at his new establishment, above Alexander's Store, and keeps constantly on hand all kinds of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of the latest styles, as also the Marsnville Patent Calender Clocks, provided with a complete index of the month, and day of the month and week on its face, which is warranted as a perfect time-keeper.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice and warranted. sep11'68,1y

MILLER'S HOTEL, Woodward, Pa. Stages arrive and depart daily. This favorite hotel is now in every respect one of the most pleasant country hotels in central Pennsylvania. The traveling community will always find the best accommodation. Drovers can at all times be accommodated with stables and pasture for any number of cattle or horses.

july3'68tf GEO. MILLER.

A. BAUM, REYNOLD'S NEW MARBLE FRONT, BISHOP ST., Bellefonte.

WINES AND LIQUORS

The subscriber respectfully calls the attention of the public to his establishment, where he is prepared to furnish all kinds of Foreign and Domestic Liquors wholesale at the lowest cash prices, which are warranted to be the best qualities according to their respective prices. His stock consists of Rye, Monongahela, Irish and other Whiskies, all kinds of Brandies, Holland Gin, Port, Maderia, Cherry, Blackberry and other Wines—the best articles—at as reasonable rates as can be had in the city, Champagne, Cherry, Blackberry, Ginger and Carraway Brandies, Pure Jamaica and New England Rum, Cordial of all kinds. He would particularly invite Farmers, Hotel keepers and others to call and examine his large supply, to judge for themselves and be certain of procuring what they buy, which can seldom be done when purchasing in the city.

Physicians are respectfully requested to give his liquors a trial. ap10

CENTRE HALL HOTEL.

JOHN SPANGLER, Proprietor.

Stages arrive and depart daily, for all points, north, south, east and west.

J. B. ETTELE'S.

WHOLESALE WINE & LIQUOR STORE

Bishop street, Bellefonte, in the Stone building formerly occupied by the Keystone Bakery

Takes pleasure in informing the public that he keeps constantly on hand a supply of choice Foreign and Domestic Liquors.

All Barrels, Kegs and Casks warranted to contain the quantity represented.

The attention of practicing physicians is called to his stock of

PURE LIQUORS,

suitable for medical purposes. Bottles, jugs, and demijohns constantly on hand. He has the ONLY PURE NECTAR WHISKY in town.

All liquors are warranted to give satisfaction. Liquors will be sold by the quart barrel, or tierce. He has a large lot of

BOTTLED LIQUORS

Of the finest grades on hand.

Confident that he can please customer he respectfully solicits a share of public patronage my14t

THE undersigned, determined to met the popular demand for Lower Prices, respectfully calls the attention of the public to his stock of

SADDLERY,

now offered at the old stand. Designed especially for the people and the times, the largest and most varied and complete assortment of

Saddles, Harness, Collars, Bridles,

of every description and quality; Whips, and in fact everything complete to a first-class establishment, he now offers at prices which will suit the times.

JACOB DINGES, CentreHall

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,

Allegheney Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

D. JOHNSON & SONS, Proprietors.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL, COMFORTABLE ROOMS

PROMPT ATTENDANCE.

ALL THE MODERN CONVENIENCES—AND REASONABLE Charges.

The proprietors offer to the traveling public, and to their country friends, first class accommodations and careful attention to the wants of guests at all times, at fair rates. Careful hostlers and good stabling for horses. An excellent table well served. A Bar supplied with fine liquors. Servants well trained and everything requisite in a first class Hotel. Our location is in the business part of the town, near the Post Office, the Court House, the Churches, the Banks, and the principal places of business, renders it the most eligible place for those who visit Bellefonte on business or pleasure.

An Omnibus will carry passengers and baggage to and from all trains free of charge.

PLOWS!—The Undersigned have now on hand a lot of the celebrated WALLACE PLOWS. Persons wishing Plows will do well to call and see them before purchasing other Plows.

SMITH & LEITZEL.
aug16 Potters' Mills, Pa.

THE LOGAN CEMENT CO.,

Manufacturers of and Dealers IN

SUPERIOR CEMENT.

The Cement is of the very Best Quality, guaranteed to be Superior to any in the State.

All orders sent by mail should be addressed to

W. P. M'MANUS, Agent,
P. O. Box, 16, Bellefonte, Centre Co. Pa.
26 July tf.

What Next?

A monthly Magazine for wide-awake boys and girls. As good as the best, Pretty as the prettiest, and cheper than the cheapest. 30 cents a year. Magnificent prizes for each subscriber, and still grander ones to those who raise clubs. Subscribe, or send 3 cent stamp for specimen. Say where you saw this. John B. Alden, Publisher Chicago. Ill. aug30.12t.

LOCAL ITEMS.

LOCAL NEWS.—Our friends, everywhere, will oblige us by sending us local news of interest.

CIRCULATION.—The circulation of the REPORTER, on this side the county, is larger than that of all other papers in the county. Business men will therefore find this one of the best advertising mediums. We invite all interested to come and inspect our list for themselves.

REMITTANCES.—All monies for subscription will be credited on the subscriber's address, each week: by referring to which our patrons can at all times see how their accounts stand, and a receipt is by this system carried upon each copy of the paper.

Subscribers will please examine the printed label on their papers, and such as find them dating back to '68, '69, '70 and '71, will greatly oblige by remitting us the subscription due for those year. Remit per mail.

—The stable of Mr. John Wagner, of Bellefonte, which was burned on the night of the radical meeting, was insured in the Lebanon Comp.

—The Woodward Water comp., in Hanes twp., will become incorporated next court.

—Over in Mifflin, the rads elected their county ticket last week.

—The new military company is under fair headway, on Tuesday night last the names of 20 men were obtained.

The Rynder Organ is taking the lead. All who have bought one are satisfied they made a good silection.

For new and cheap goods, always go to Hoffer Bro's. They never fail to render satisfaction.

—We had a little snow storm on last Monday. The weather is blustery and cool this week.

—H. H. Fitch, baggage master at the Lock Haven depot, was brutally murdered, in his office, on last Sunday night. He was found in his office, next morning, with his throat cut and hatchet wounds on the back of his head. It is supposed the deed was committed by some one who had concealed himself among the baggage for the pupose of robbery

—Mr. C. H. Sperring, Division Engineer, (L. C. & S. C. R R.) having finished the grading on his division, has left this place for Lock Haven, where he will spend a few days with his family and friends, before again taking the field. Sorry Mr. Sperring and lady could not remain with us longer.

On Tuesday, 8th inst., was the first trial of the law, preventing the sale of liquor on election day. It had a good effect, in making our elections more quiet and orderly than usual, and receives the approbation of citizens generally. We judge it is an act that will never be repealed.

—Mr. William M'Minn, of Potter twp., aged, we are informed, about 92 years, was brought to the polls to vote, on Tuesday, 8th inst., and as he had reached his home again, and was being lifted from the wagon, was accidentally let fall, by which one of his legs was broken.

The Expulsion of the Jesuits from Germany.

[Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.]

The action of the Jesuits in Germany is brought to a dead-lock—every seminary is to be broken up, every Jesuit church given over, and all their organizations are to be dissolved. If within six months there exists a Jesuit church, school, or training college in Germany, the police step in and shut it up; and if any individual Jesuit remains in the Empire, he knows under what terms he lives here—as a suspected person, under constant police surveillance.* And this does not touch the society of Jesus alone; all monastic orders are brought under the terms of the statute as "akin to" or "of the nature of" the same society. This works in a most thorough and unexpected manner. There is Dusseldorf a flourishing church and monastery of Franciscans; they have notice to turn out. The same with the Dominicans, who have been laying themselves out for very extensive premises in the lower part of the town. About six miles from this is a new establishment of French Carthusians, who have bought a nobleman's seat, and, at great expense, are erecting a splendid chaple and monastery: they, too, are served with notice to quit. The "Government district" of Dusseldorf has also issued notice that for the future no teachers, male or female, belonging to the monastic orders, shall be allowed in any school in the district. This will work in a way most unexampled. I cannot quote from statistical information, but I should say that nearly half of the primary education of Catholics of the empire is in the hands of the monks and nuns. The number of conventual schools for little ones is legion. All the young Roman Catholics, especially the girls of the poorer classes, receive their first training at the foundation schools at St. Anna, St. Josephine, St. Ursula, &c. I should say that it will be hardly posisble that the law can be carried out in this severe, litteral way. The Jesuits with their dangerous political activity, and the lazy monks, who do nothing but live on the State, or, which is the same thing, on the charity of the faithful, will be peremptorily turned out; but the government cannot shut up churches and schools, and banish all the Sisterhoods with their works of mercy to the sick and poor. A difference must be made between monks and monks, and the most useful retained and protected under the civil inspection and authority. The Jesuits at Laach are packing up to go. Your readers who have done the Rhine will remember the Lake of Laach, which stands back from the river between Andernach and Boohl, with its fine old disused abbey, and the Jesuit seminary, and the swarm of "black" priests and candidates always walking two and two, or triplets, on the borders of the lake. An Ultramontane nobleman of Westphalia, Graf Hoensbroech, has offered this establishment a refuge on th part of his estate which is just on the frontier of Holland, and so in dangerous proximity to the land from which it is exiled.

The American Stock Journal for October, contains a number of well written articles of great interest to the farmer and stock raiser. Illustrated with engravings of model Stable, Short-Horn Cow, Berkshire Hog, Percheron Horse, Feed Steamers, Wild Animals, Fowls, Pigeons, Birds, &c., Every family should send for a *free* specimen copy, or $1.00 for 1873 and get 3 numbers of this year free. Address N. P. Boyer & Co., Parkesburg, Chester Co., Pa.,

Ho, ye smokers, don't forget, that Hiram Hoffer, in the Conrad house, keeps the best stock of tobaco, cigars, pipes, pouches &c., to be found in the county. Try Hiram.

Centre County Election----Oct. 8. 1872.

	Gov'nor.		Congress.		Assembl.		Proth'y.		Register.		Sheriff.		Com'isner		Coroner.		Auditor.	
	Buckalew	Hartranft	Sherwood	Ross	Orvis	Kurtz	Williams	Brew	Morrison	Eckenroth	Shafer	Miller	Hinton	Thompson	P. S. Fisher	C. P. Fisher	Smith	Thompson
W. Ward	53	92	53	94	58	88	52	94	56	91	47	100	54	93	53	94	53	94
S. Ward	106	115	108	113	118	102	97	102	110	111	97	124	108	112	111	110	108	112
N. Ward	80	146	83	144	94	131	75	150	82	145	71	154	85	141	81	146	79	148
Milesburg bor	36	100	37	100	37	100	35	102	37	100	36	101	38	99	38	99	37	100
Unionuille bor	22	45	21	46	22	45	22	45	21	46	21	46	21	46	21	46	21	46
Howard bor	34	37	36	40	37	37	36	40	34	41	37	39	35	41	35	41	36	40
Philipsburg bor	119	168	118	173	118	173	119	172	118	173	113	178	118	173	118	173	118	173
Boggs	128	242	129	241	128	238	130	240	129	238	129	237	128	241	129	241	129	241
Benner	170	106	170	103	169	103	170	103	163	110	141	131	171	103	172	101	170	103
Burnside	32	46	32	46	32	46	32	46	32	46	31	37	35	43	32	46	32	46
Curtin	58	36	58	36	64	30	58	36	58	35	57	78	56	37	58	36	58	36
Ferguson	227	157	225	159	215	157	226	158	222	162	224	160	225	159	225	159	225	159
Gregg	231	67	281	67	280	65	282	65	278	67	267	78	280	67	280	67	279	67
Haines	195	103	197	104	195	96	197	103	197	101	196	105	197	104	197	103	196	104
Halfmoon	44	82	43	85	44	83	39	88	42	86	42	86	43	85	43	85	43	85
Harris	174	245	176	242	179	238	175	242	172	247	172	247	177	242	176	243	177	242
Howard	66	106	66	107	69	104	66	107	65	108	65	108	67	106	66	107	66	107
Huston	53	119	52	121	49	119	76	96	52	121	48	125	49	118	52	120	50	118
Liberty	58	137	61	138	62	137	62	138	61	138	60	139	61	138	61	138	61	138
Marion	39	44	90	47	90	47	91	44	89	48	88	48	89	49	91	46	90	47
Miles	251	58	248	59	254	53	248	59	248	59	237	65	247	59	248	59	249	58
Patton	251	58	54	100	54	99	53	100	53	100	53	101	54	100	54	100	54	100
Penn	262	36	259	37	245	43	257	36	267	37	246	47	258	37	258	37	256	37
Potter	378	135	378	135	380	131	380	134	376	135	368	145	378	135	378	135	377	136
Rush	139	156	141	131	143	128	141	136	141	130	141	130	141	130	141	130	141	130
Snow Shoe	102	100	106	98	107	97	106	98	105	98	92	112	124	80	106	98	105	98
Spring	145	195	142	496	145	193	138	199	117	215	116	219	143	192	142	195	137	195
Taylor	40	48	39	50	39	50	39	50	35	50	39	50	39	50	39	50	39	50
Union	65	113	65	113	65	113	65	112	64	113	66	112	65	113	65	113	65	113
Walker	193	113	188	117	188	116	188	117	187	117	198	104	188	117	198	108	186	116
Worth	58	75	57	76	58	76	72	62	57	76	57	77	57	77	57	77	57	77
Total	3712	3292	3713	3318	3744	3238	3727	3209	3658	3347	3556	3452	3731	3287	3725	3303	3694	3318
Majorities	420		385		506		458		311		104		444		422		376	

We do not deem it important to furnish the vote by districts, in this county for Auditor general, supreme judge, delegates at large, congressmen at large, district delegates, but here furnish the total:

Auditor General—Hartley 3707, Allen 3288—Hartley's majority 425.

Supreme Judge—Thompson 3693, Mercur 3272—Thompson's majority 421.

Delegates at Large—The radical candidates received 3300 votes, and the democratic candidates 3680.

Curtin gained in every ward in Bellefonte; his vote in the county is 3689; M'Allister's vote is 3300.

Congressmen at Large—The democratic vote is 3709, the radical vote 3319.

For Recorder—Isreal Grenoble had no opposition. And. Gregg, however, had 27 votes.

The Temperance—Chase, for governor, had 8 votes, and Spangler, for Aud. General had 8 votes in the county.

Two votes were cast for A. G. Curtin for Recorder.

PENNSYLVANIA.

TABLE OF MAJORITIES FOR GOVERNOR, FOR 1872.

For Hartranft.		For Buckalew.	
Allegheny	8,000	*Adams	273
Armstrong	600	Bedford	100
Beaver	700	*Berks	6,049
Blair	800	*Bucks	378
Bradford	3,000	Cambria	700
Butler	400	Carbon	50
Cameron	42	*Centre	437
Chester	2,800	Clarion	1,000
Crawford	700	Clearfield	1,500
*Dauphin	2,327	Clinton	700
*Delaware	1,709	Columbia	1,890
Erie	2,300	*Cumberland	438
Forest	100	Elk	500
Franklin	200	Fayette	1,000
Huntingdon	700	Fulton	500
Indiana	2,300	Greene	1,625
Jefferson	200	Juniata	400
Lancaster	4,300	Lehigh	1,600
Lawrence	1,715	Luzerne	2,000
*Lebanon	1,461	*Lycoming	408
McKean	100	Monroe	2,200
Mercer	1,000	*Montour	246
Mifflin	9	Montgomery	33
Northumbl'd	200	Northampton	3,141
Perry	250	Pike	1,000
Philadelphia	20,437	Schuykill	200
Potter	500	Sullivan	325
Snyder	500	Wayne	1,000
Somerset	1,600	Westmorland	1,000
*Susquehanna	961	Wyoming	200
Tioga	3,100	York	1,800
Union	709		
Venango	640	Total	32,603
Warren	750		
Washington	400		
Total	65,540		

Majority for Hartranft, by above estimates, 32,907.

*Official.

Ohio.

The democrats have reduced the radical majority in Ohio, from 20,000 last year, down to 10,000 last week. The democrats gain two congressmen, and gain on the popular vote all through the state.

Indiana.

Indianapolis, July 10.—Official returns from eighty counties are report ed. The majorities from nine counties, and estimated majorities in three counties not heard from, elect Hendricks, Democrat, for Governor by 1000 to 500 majority. The balance of the State ticket is probably Reform. Mr. Hendricks runs ahead of his ticket in almost every county.

The Republicans have a majority of four in the Senate and eight in the house of Representatives, certain, with a prospect of ten majority in the lower House.

Greeley's Prospects.

The Tribune, speaking of the October elections, the frauds that were committed to carry Pennsylvania for the ring, the large gains in Indiana and Ohio, is hopeful for Greeley in November, and puts the case thus:

Add Indiana then (reasonably sure) to the Greeley column, and Ohio (possible), with Pennsylvania to that of Grant, and let us take a fresh look at our yesterday's table:

Greeley, Electors.		Grant Electors.	
Alabama	10	Iowa	11
Arkansas	6	Kansas	5
Connecticut	6	Maine	7
Delaware	3	Massachusetts	13
Florida	4	Michigan	11
Georgia	11	Nebraska	3
Kentucky	12	Oregon	3
Louisiana	8	Rhode Island	4
Maryland	8	South Carolina	7
Missouri	15	Vermont	5
New-Jersey	9	Pennsylvania	20
		Ohio	22
New York	35	Total	120
Tennessee	12		
Texas	8		
Virginia	11		
West Virginia	5		
Indiana	15		
Total	178		

Leaving still seriously contested

California	6	Nevada	3
Illinois	21	N. Hampshire	5
Minnesota	5	N. Carolina	10
Mississippi	8	Wisconsin	10

That assures it. Friends! in spite of fraud, we are on a home stretch, with every prospect of success.

Curtin at Home.

The radical papers are busy saying that Andrew G. Curtin, has been rebuked at home. This is utterly false. Mr. Curtin ran ahead of the ticket in every ward in Bellefonte, and Centre county gives about 100 democratic majority more for governor this year than it did at the previous election for governor. Special efforts were made by the Cameron clique in this county to cut down Mr. Curtin, but they have failed, and all reports to the contrary are maliciously false.

Game and Fish.

The following is a synopsis of the game and fish laws of the State, which it will be well for persons interested to preserve for reference:

Deer.—It shall not be lawful for any person to kill, hunt or take by any device, means or contrivance whatever, sell or expose for sale, have unlawfully in his possession, or worry or hunt with hound or dogs, any deer or fawn between the 31st day of December, in any year, and the 1st day of September, in any year; *Provided*, that nothing in this section shall apply to tame deer or those kept in parks

Any persons violating the foregoing provision of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall likewise be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars.

Pheasants, Partridges Turkeys, &c.—No person shall kill or have unlawfully in his possession or expose for sale, any ruffed grouse or pheasant, between the 20th day of December and the 1st day of August, or any quail or Virginia partridge between the 12th day of December and the 1st day of October, or any wild turkey, between the 1st day of January and the 1st day of October, or any fox squirrel or gray squirrel, or rabbit, between the 1st day of January and the 1st day of August, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every bird or squirrel so skilled unlawfully and in possession, or exposed for sale.

Woodcock.—No person shall kill, capture take or have in his or her possession, any woodcock between the 15th day of November and the 4th of July, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every bird so killed or had in his possession or exposed for sale.

Insectivcrous Birds.—No person shall at any time, kill, trap or expose for sale or have in his possession after the same is killed, any night hawk, whippoorwill, finch, thrush, lark, sparrow, wren, martin, swallow, woodpecker, dove, bobolink, robin, or starkling or any other insectivorous bird, nor destroy or rob the nest of any wild birds whatever, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every bird so killed, trapped or exposed for sale, and for each nest so destroyed or robbed.

Hunting on Sunday.—There shall be no shooting of birds, hunting or trapping on the first day of the week, called Sunday, and any person offending against the provision of this act, shall, on conviction, forfeit, and pay a sum not exceeding twenty-five nor less than five dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail where the offence was committed, not less than ten days nor more than twenty-five days for each offence.

Trapping Birds.—No person shall at any time feed, bait or build blinds for the purpose of killing or to trap or snare any wild turkey, ruffed grouse or pheasant, quail or Virginia partridge or woodcock, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every bird so trapped or snared: *Provided*, that nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent individuals or associations for the protection, preservation and propagation of game from gathering alive by net or traps, quails or Virginia partridges, for the sole purpose of preserving them alive over winter, from the fifteenth day of November to the first day of January, and for no other purpose whatever.

Black Bass.—It shall be unlawful for any person to take, catch or kill, by any means or device whatsoever, any black bass in the Delaware or Susquehanna rivers, or any of their tributaries, until the first day of August, A. D. 1872.: *Provided*, That the accidental taking of black bass shall not be construed as a violation of this act if the same shall be immediately returned alive into the said rivers and tributaries. The fact of any persons having such black bass in their possession shall be accepted as *prima facie* evidence of their having been taken from said rivers or tributaries in violation of this act. Any person violating the above provisions of this act shall upon conviction thereof before any justice of the peace, pay a fine of five dollars for each and every fish so taken or had in possession, without being able to prove that they were not taken from the said rivers or streams, and in default of the payment of such fine to undergo an imprisonment in the county jail for a term of ten days.

Pike.—The species commonly known as Susquehanna salmon, pike, perch and jack salmon, shall henceforth not be taken in any of the streams meant to be included in this act during their spawning time, this is to say between the first day of February and first day of June in any year; and the mode of proof of such taking and the penalty for the same shall be the same as in the case of black bass.

Trout.—No persons shall at any time, with intent so to do, catch any speckled brook trout or any speckled river trout, with any device, save only with a hook and line; and no person shall catch any such trout, or have any such trout in possession, save only during months of April, May, June, and the first fifteen days of August, under a penalty of five dollars for each trout so caught or had in his possession; but this section shall not prevent any persons or corporation from catching trout in winter owned by them, or upon their premises, to stock other waters in any maner or at any time.

Drugging Fish.—No persons shall place in any fresh water stream, lake or pond, without the consent of the owner, any lime or other deleterious substance with the intent to injure fish, or any drug or medicated bait with intent thereby to poison or catch fish, nor place in a pond or lake stocked and inhabited by trout or black bass any drug or other deleterious substance, with intent to destroy such trout or bass, nor place in any fresh water, pond or stream stocked with brook trout, any pike, pickerel, black bass or red bass, or other piscivorous fish (salmon excepted), without the consent of the owner of the land upon which the pond or stream is situated. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall in addition thereto, and in addition to any damage he may have done, be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars.

Fishing with Seines.—It shall not be lawful for any person to fish with seines in the waters of the Raystown branch of the Juniata river and its tributaries, under a penalty of ten dollars for each offense.

Fish Baskets.—The sheriff of the county is authorized and required to declare fish baskets and brush nets common nuisances in the rivers of Susquehanna and Juniata and their tributaries, and on failure of the owners to remove them the sheriff shall destroy or remove them himself.

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This work is a complete history of all branches of industry, processes of manufacture, ect., in all ages It is a complete encyclopedia of arts and manufactures, and is the most interesting and valuable work of information on subjects of general interest ever offered to the public. It is adapted to the wants of the Merchant, Manufacturer, Mechanic, Farmer, Student and Inventor, and sells to both old and young of all classes. The book is sold by agents, who are making large sales in all parts of the country. It is offered at the low price of $3 50, and is the cheapest book ever sold by subscription, No family should be without a copy, We want agents in every town of the United States, and no Agent can fail to do well with this book. Our terms are liberal. We give our agents the exclusive rights of territory. One of our agents sold 133 copies in eight days, another sold 368 in two weeks. Our agent in Hartford sold 397 in one week. Specimens of the work sent to agents on receipt of stamp. For circulars and terms to agents address the publishers.

J. B. BURR & HYDE, Hartford, Conn. Chicago, Ill., or Cincinnati, Ohio.

CENTRE CO. ELECTION.

October 11th, 1870. (Official.)

	1869. Governor.	
	Packer, D.	Geary, R.
Bellefonte	228	229
" W W	000	000
" S W	000	000
" N W	000	000
Milesburg bor	47	82
Uunionville bor	21	39
Howard bor	30	46
Philipsb'g bor	127	145
Boggs twp.	123	202
Benner	175	95
Burnside	28	47
Curtin	39	39
Ferguson	200	170
Gregg,	269	65
Haines,	200	108
Halfmoon	40	84
Harris,	181	229
Howard,	57	84
Huston,	39	119
Liberty,	68	122
Marion,	78	56
Miles,	228	49
Patton,	59	68
Penn,	240	40
Potter,	317	131
Rush,	123	90
Snow Shoe	102	100
Spring	126	188
Taylor,	41	47
Union,	49	100
Walker,	171	125
Worth,	58	70
Total	3464	3102
Majority 362.		

PENNSYLVANIA—OFFICIAL VOTE OF 1869.

COUNTIES.			GOVERNOR. Packer, Dem.	Geary, Rad.
Adams	0000	0000	3099	2622
Allegheny	00000	00000	13301	17858
Armstrong	0000	0000	3079	3439
Beaver	0000	0000	2402	3096
Bedford	0000	0000	2832	2485
Berks	00000	0000	13531	6971
Blair	0000	0000	1773	3484
Bradford	0000	0000	3686	6653
Bucks	0000	0000	7061	6505
Butler	0000	0000	2994	3259
Cambria	0000	0000	3187	2529
Cameron	000	000	423	471
Carbon	0000	0000	2625	1940
Centre	0000	0000	3464	3102
Chester	0000	0000	6446	8230
Clarion	0000	0000	2831	1785
Clearfield	0000	0000	3015	1799
Clinton	0000	0000	2509	1830
Columbia	0000	0000	3714	1845
Craford	0000	0000	4865	6107
Cumberland	0000	0000	4408	3541
Dauphin	0000	0000	4328	5660
Delaware	0000	0000	2295	3532
Elk	000	000	968	475
Erie	0000	0000	4338	6498
Fayette	0000	0000	4229	3340
Forrest	000	000	293	365
Franklin	0000	0000	4006	3098
Fulton	0000	000	1066	680
Greene	0000	0000	2992	1542
Huntington	0000	0000	2368	2825
Indiana	0000	0000	2070	4003
Jefferson	0000	0000	2039	1967
Juniata	0000	0000	1642	1254
Lancaster	0000	0000	8316	12804
Lawrence	0000	0000	1492	3217
Lebanon	0000	0000	2696	4027
Lehigh	0000	0000	6133	4555
Luzerne	0000	0000	9696	8690
Lycoming	0000	0000	4587	4053
McKean	000	000	696	880
Mercer	0000	0000	8785	4529
Mifflin	0000	0000	1902	1640
Monroe	0000	0000	2962	659
Montgomery	0000	0000	8447	7363
Montour	0000	0000	1555	1066
Northampton	0000	0000	7449	4023
Northumb'd	0000	0000	4000	3497
Perry	0000	0000	2408	2439
Philadelphia	00000	00000	46802	51203
Pike	0000	0000	1054	315
Potter	000	0000	708	1334
Schuykill	0000	0009	8901	7992
Snyder	0000	0000	1315	1719
Somerset	0000	0000	1700	2940
Sullivan	000	000	759	406
Susquehanna	0000	0000	2982	4064
Tioga	0000	0000	1825	4535
Union	0000	0000	1207	1798
Venango	0000	0000	3241	3507
Warren	0000	0000	1679	2430
Washington	0000	0000	4632	4476
Wayne	0000	0000	2715	2275
Westmore'ld	0000	0000	6195	4858
Wyoming	0000	0000	1772	1452
York	0000	0000	8326	5545
Total vote			285956	290554
				285956
Rep, maj				4596

MARRIAGES.

On 24 ult., Mr. Joseph L. Calveret, of Altoona, and Miss Maria E., daughter of Wilson Leech, of Harris twp.

On the 3rd inst., in Harris twp., Mrs. Martha Cronemiller, wife of the late Geo. Cronemiller, aged 72 years and 23 days.

On the 27th ult., at Julian, Mrs. Caroline, wife of David Young.

LOTS AT PUBLIC SALE.—The undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, at Centre Hall, on Tuesday, Nov. 12th at 1 o'clock,

THREE ACRES OF GROUND

of which nearly 3 lots front the Main Street passing through Centre Hall. This tract will be sold in lots, or as a whole to suit purchasers, and at terms to suit buyers.

ALEX. SHANNON,
Agent for J. B. Evans

oct11.5t.

NOTICE.—Estate of J. D. Rankin.

All persons indebted to the estate of J. D Rankin, late of Boalsburg, dec'd, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same will present them without delay, in proper order for settlement, to

SAMUEL GILLILAND,
Administrator

Boalsburg. Sept 27

Public Sale.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Mifflin county, the undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1872,

A Valuable Farm,

Situate in Potter township, Centre county, adjoining lands of Jacob Wagner, John Love and others, containing

160 Acres

and 58 perches and allowance, mostly cleared and under cultivation, on which are erected a good two-story FRAME HOUSE, BANK BARN, CIDER PRESS and other improvements. There are two orchards on the premises, one a young one of choice fruit, and water is piped to both house and barn. Also, a

TRACT OF WOODLAND,

situate in said Potter township, adjoining lands of John Frye, W W Love and others, containing 10 acres.

TERMS.—One third of the purchase money on confirmation of sale; one third in one year, and the balance in two years, with interest, and to be secured by bonds and mortgage on the premises.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p. m., of said day.

H. L. CLOSE,
Adm'r of Wm Nale, late of Armagh twp. Mifflin co., dec'd.

sep26

W. A. CURRY,
BOOT & SHOE MAKER
CENTRE HALL, PA.

Would most respectfully inform the citizens of this vicinity, that he has started a new Boot and Shoe Shop, and would be thankful for a share of the public patronage. Boots and Shoes made to order and according to style, and warrants his work to equal any made elsewhere. All kinds of repairing done, and charges reasonable. Give him a call.
Oct 11. 3m.

School Tax.

To all whom it may concern: The duplicate of school Tax for Potter school district for the 1872, has been placed in the hands of Fred Kurtz, Treasurer of the School Board, in accordance with the Act of Assembly of 1869, for collection.

All persons paying said tax on or before the 15th of November, will be allowed a deduction of five per cent; from the 15th of November to 14th of Dec. no deduction and after that date 5 per cent will be added. By order of the Board.

FRED KURTZ,
Treasurer.

Sept. 20.

THE Very Best Buenos Ayers

Sole Leather,
FRENCH, GERMAN AND COUNTRY

CALF SKINS,

SHOEFINDINGS, &c., &c.,

At reasonable rates, next door to C. D. Keller's store, Bishop Stree Bellefonte Penn'a.

E. GRAHAM & SON.

Oct 11 tf.

W. J. McManigal,
Wholesale and retail dealer in
HARDWARE and CUTLERY,
Iron, Nails, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Wall Paper, &c.
Milroy Mifflin Co., Pa.

To Shoemakers,
I have just received a large stock of
FRENCH KIP
FRENCH MOROCCOES
FRENCH CALF SKINS
LINING SKINS
RUSSIA BRISTLES
RED SOLE LEATHER
SHOE MAKERS TOOLS
PAT. AWL HAFTS AT 10 CENTS
SHOE THREAD &c.
Call early and examine
Oct 11 3m   WM·J M'MANIGAL.

THE ONLY PLACE TO BUY
good Boots & Shoes.

BURNSIDE & THOMAS
Have just received 50 cases of Boots and Shoes.

BURNSIDE & THOMAS
Sell the cheapest and best Boots and Shoes.

BURNSIDE & THOMAS
Are the only ones in Centre co. that have Lester Bro's & Co., Boots & Shoes.

Lester Bro's & Co., Boots and Shoes are warranted,

BURNSIDE & THOMAS
Sell them at Cash prices.

BURNSIDE & THOMAS
Boots and Shoes never leak or crack.

BURNSIDE & THOMAS
Boots and Shoes always give satisfaction.

Thousands in this county and out of it have tried these Boots & Shoes.

They have been tested and tried for 15 years and always have given Extra satisfaction.

If you want to save doctor bills buy your Boots and Shoes from Burnside & Thomas,

You can buy the best articles of Tobacco and cigars at half price at Burnsides & Thomas.

The reason you can get such bargains at Burnside & Thomas, they sell for CASH.   july19.tf.

BOSTON
Boot & Shoe Store!
A NEW ESTABLISHMENT
With New Goods & New Prices!

Having determined to engage in business at this place, we have opened up in Room

NO. 5 BUSH'S ARCADE,
BELLEFONTE, PA., the largest,

most complete and cheapest stock of

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, SLIPPERS, &C.,

that has ever been opened up in this part of the State. At our store you can find in the Boot and Shoe line

Anything You Want,

from the finest boot to the cheapest slipper, and we know if you once call and EXAMINE OUR STOCK AND PRICES.

you will concede that it is to your interest to purchase from us.

WE SELL AT BOSTON RATES
Repairing Neatly Done.
B. L. BATCHELLER & CO.

July 19tf.

THE PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE.

Next door to Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store, Allegheny St.,
BELLEFONTE, PA.,

R. F. Rankin & Co.,
(Successors to Linn & Wilson.)
DEALERS IN
PURE DRUGS
AND MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, NOTIONS, AND FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET, &c.

PURE WINE & LIQUORS
for medicinal purposes.
SHOULDER BRACES,
TRUSSES & SUPPORTERS in great variety
Also, Choice
CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
and all other articles usually hept in a first class Drug Store.
PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.
tf.1june   R. F. RANKIN & CO

BELLEFONTE MARKETS.
Corrected by C. D. Keller.

White Wheat $1,65, Red 160....Rye......75......Corn 60 ....Oats 40.......Barley 60. 70......Cloverseed 5,00 ......Potatoes 45, Lard per pound 8.......Pork per pound 09 Butter 20.......Eggs 20. .....Plaster per ton $14 Tallow 8.......Bacon 8 ......Ham 12

LEWISTOWN MARKETS

White wheat 1,75....Red wheat 1,65....Rye 60......Corn 60......Oats 35......Barley 50...... Cloverseed 4,50......Timothyseed, 350....... Salt 2 50 per sack,........................ Bacon 10c......Ham 16......Butter 20... Eggs 15......Plaster 9 50

USE
PAIN CURE OIL
"THERE IS NOTHING LIKE IT"
FOR
Pains, Sores, Wounds and Lameness.
BUY IT! TRY IT!
For Fever and Ague, . Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Rheumatism, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Neuralgia, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Fever Sore, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Cholera Morbus, . Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Sprains, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Headache, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Bruises, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Corns and Bunions, Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Any Sore, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Any Lameness, . . Use Pain Cure Oil.
EVERY BOTTLE IS WARRANTED,
And we challenge the World to produce its equal,
Used Externally and Internally for
MAN AND BEAST.
Ask for PAIN CURE OIL. Take no other, for we WARRANT IT TO CURE.
It is not a strong ammonia preparation but a soothing compound, made from Pure Vegetable Oils, Herbs and Extracts, and is clean and safe to use.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.
PRICE, 50 CENTS.
McCLURE & EATON, PROPRIETORS,
Reading, Pa
Sold wholesale and retail by F. P. Green.

Just Arrived.
Just Arrived.

Call and See
Call and See

WOLF'S
Magnificent Stock
of New
Goods.
Come and get Bargains.
Assortment
full and complete.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, Hardware, Ready-made Clothing, and thousands of other articles

A. SUSSMAN
LEATHER & SHOE FINDING.

in lower room, No. 1. Bush's block, where he keeps on hand a stock of

WHITE and RED LEATHER and HARNESS.

Kips and Calf Skins
French and City Finish.
STRING LEATHER, SHOE-FINDINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Raw Hides
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Trunks and Valises
OF ALL KINDS.
RAW FURS, of all kinds bought and highest price paid.
Clover and
Timothy Seed

always bought and on hands. WHEAT and OATS specially bought and the highest Cash price paid.

Go to Sussman's, there you can buy cheaper than elsewhere, as everybody knows, who ever dealt with him. He lets no one off without a good bargain.

Next door to Sussman's is the cheap dry goods establishment of Isaac Guggenheimer.   ap5.tf.

ADAM HILD,
PAINTER, MILROY, Mifflin co., Pa.

offers his services to the citizens of Mifflin Centre and adjoining counties, in

House, Sign and Ornmenatal Painting.
GRAINING
Oak, Walnut, Maple. Ash, Mahogony, &c.
Plain and Fancy Paperhanging. Orders respectfully solicited.
All fine work done for other painters.
June 7 y.

JOHN C. MOTZ & CO.
BANKERS.
MILLHEIM, CENTRE CO., PA.
Receive Deposits and allow interest.
Discount Notes.
Make Collections.
Issue Eastern Exchange.
And a general Banking Business done.
JOHN C. MOTZ,
A WALTER,   PRESIDENT.
Cashier.   mar22tf.

C. PECK.   J. T. LEE.

PECK & LEE'S
New
Coach Manufactory.
CENTRE HALL, PA.

The undersigned have opened a new establishment, at their new shops, for the manufacture of

Carriages,
Buggies,
& Spring Wagons,
SLEIGHS AND SLEDS,
PLAIN AND FANCY

of every description.

All vehicles manufactured by them are warranted to render satisfaction, and as equal to any work done elsewhere.

They use none but the best material, and employ the most skillful workmen. Hence they flatter themselves that their work can not be excelled for durability and finish.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Come and examine our work before contracting elsewhere.

PRICES REASONABLE,

All kinds of Reparing done.
2aug.y.   PECK & LEE.

RYNDER'S MUSIC STORE,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.

The proprietor of Rynder's Music Store desires to call the attention of the people of Centre county, to the fact that they

Can Save Money

by purchasing their musical instruments at Rynder's Music Store. We are selling

Double Reed, Six Stop, Five Octavo Organs, at $140,

(superior in tone and finish, to those that are hawked and peddled throughout the country at $175 to $200.) These we warrant for five years. We give any reasonable credit desired to responsible parties.

We beg leave to call your attention to the following instruments, sold in Pennsvalley this year, which you would do well to examine before purchasing elsewhere:

CENTRE HALL.
S. S. WOLF, Rynder Organ.................. $225,00
WM. GALBRAITH, Rynder Organ.................. 140.00

LEMONT.
DR. J. Y. DALE, American Organ.................. $375.00
PETER SCHRECK, Rynder Organ.................. 140.00

AARONSBURG.
WM. ETTINGER, Rynder Organ.................. $240.00

BOALSBURG.
MISS E. E. HUNTER, Melodion.................. $130.00

In a few weeks we will call attention to our

PIANO DEPARTMENT.

In short by writing a letter to us and getting our prices—we deliver all instruments—

You Can Save From $40 to $60 on an Organ.

Address,
RYNDER'S MUSIC STORE, Lock Haven, Pa.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
C. D. KELLER,
BISHOP STREET BELLEFONTE, PENNA,

is now prepared, at the Old Stand on Bishop Street, to sell

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, Boots, Shoes, Carpets,
CEDAR AND WILLOW WARE, &C., &C.,

at greatly reduced prices. He is also prepared to purchase

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN!
FOR WHICH HE WILL PAY THE
HIGHEST MARKET PRICE!

ASH PURCHASERS WILL FIND SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS THERE
apr.19tf.   C. D. KELLER

I. Guggenheimer.

NEW ARRANGEMENT!

ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER, having purchased the entire stock of the late firm of Sussman & Guggenheimer, except the Leather and Shoe-findings, has filled up his shelves with a lot of

SPLENDID NEW GOODS,
embracing
READY MADE CLOTHING,
DRESS GOODS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
AND FANCY ARTICLES

and is now prepared to accomodate all his old customers, and to welcome all new ones who may favor him with their patronage. He feels safe in saying that he can please the most fastidious Call and see.

ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER.

P. S.—Mr. Sussman still continues to deal in LEATHER AND SHOE-FINDINGS, CLOVER and TIMOTHY SEEDS, in the old room, where he may alway be found.   12ap.tf.

COAL,

LIME,

and POWDER!

COAL.—Wilkesbarre Coal, Chestnut Stove, Egg, furnace and foundry, Coal—of best quality, at the lowest prices. Customers will please note that our coal is housed under commodious sheds.

LIME—Wood or coal-burnt Lime, for sale at our kilns, on the pike leading to Milesburg.

POWDER.—Having received the agency for Du Pont's Powder AT WHOLESALE, we shall be pleased to receive orders from the trade.

Office and yard near south end of Bald Eagle Valley R. R. Depot, Bellefonte, Pa.

n v   SHORTLIDGE & CO.

Duff's College

The oldest and most reliable Institution for obtaining a Mercantile Education.
Practical business men as instructors.
For information, write for a circular to P. DUFF & SONS, Pittsburg, Pa.
oct 4 3m com

WAR! WAR!
On High Prices.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.
H. R. SMITH,
of Potters Mills.
NEW GOODS!

We would most respectfully inform his friends, customers, and the public generally, that he has taken possession of Thompson's old quarters, which have been remodeled and improved, and is now prepared to accommodate all who may favor him by calling.

NEW GOODS!

He has just received one of the largest stocks of all kinds of Merchandize ever brought to Centre county, which he intends to sell at scuh figures as will make it an object for all persons to purchase. Families laying in winter supplies of Groceries, Dry Goods, &c., should not fail to give him a call, as he feels confident his prices and superior quality of goods will amply satisfy all. His stock of

GROCERIES

consists of Coffees of the best quality, Teas, Sugars of all kinds, Molasses, Fish, Salt, Cheese, Dried Fruit, Spices, Provisions, Flour and Feed, &c., &c. Our stock of

DRYGOODS

is large and varied, and we will just say can supply any article in that line, without enumerating.

READYMADECLOTHING

a large stock of ready-made Clothing for Men and Boys' wear, which we will dispose of at a very small advance on cost.

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Notions, Fancy Goods, Carpets, Oil cloths, Wall Papers, Window Shades, &c., oct28.1y.



Graham & Son,
Boot & Shoe Makers

Next door to D C Keller's Store Bellefonte.

We manufacture to order.
Our work is neat and durable.
Our prices are very moderate.
We warrant to give satisfaction.
We have the LARGEST and BEST stock of Ladie's and Children's shoes in town.
We are receiving goods every week.
We wish an examination of our goods.

The Pennsvalley trade is especially invited to call and see our stock, we think we can please all who call as to style, quality, and prices. We study to render satisfaction, and although we have had an extended trade for years, we have never given a customer cause to complain.
sept15.tf.

BUTTS HOUSE
BELLEFONTE, PA.
J. B. BUTTS, Prop'r.
Has first class accommodation; charges reasonable.   19apr, tf.

Dr. Crook's Wine of Tar.



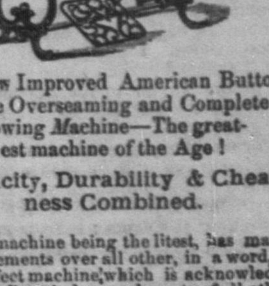
10 YEARS
OF A
Public Test
Has proved
DR. CROOK'S
WINE
OF
TAR

To have more merit than any similar preparation ever offered the public.

It is rich in the medicinal qualities of Tar, and unequaled for diseases of the Throat and Lungs, performing the most remarkable cures.

Coughs, Colds, Chronic Coughs.
It effectually cures them all.
Asthma and Bronchitis.
Has cured so many cases it has been pronounced a specific for these complaints.
For pains in Breast, Side or Back, Gravel or Kidney Disease, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Jaundice or any Liver Complaint,
It has no equal.
It is also a superior Tonic, Restores the Appetite, Strengthens the System, Restores the Weak and Debilitated, Causes the Food to Digest, Removes Dyspepsia and Indigestion, Prevents Malarious Fevers, Gives tone to your System.
TRY DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR

The Champion of the World.



The new Improved American Button-Hole Overseaming and Complete Sewing Machine—The greatest machine of the Age!

Simplicity, Durability & Cheapness Combined.

This machine being the litest, has many improvements over all other, in a word, it is a perfect machine which is acknowledged by the best judges and agents of all other machines.

Call on A. L. Bartges, madisonburg, who is the authorized agent for Centre county. Also keeps the best Sewing Machine thread, needles, and repairs all kinds of sewing machines, clocks, watches, musick boxes &c I will thoroughly canvass the section belonging to me, and I shall be very much pleased to sell every person a machine, on easy terms; give it a trial before purchasing any other—it has no equal. Parties wishing the machine, will please address the undersigned. Satisfaction guaranteed. All orders promptly attended to.

A. L. BARTGES,
Agent for Centre County
MADISONBURG, PA.

THE GREAT CAUSE OF
Human Misery.
Just published, in a sealed envelope. Price, six cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhoea, induced by Self-Abuse. Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epliepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, etc.—By ROB. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," etc.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, postpaid, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps.

Also, Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents.

Address the publishers,
CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
Post-Office Box 4,586,   127 Bowery, New York
april9 1y.

CENTRAL HOTEL. Corner of Third and Chestnut Street, Mifflinburg, Pa.
John Showers, Proprietor.
Its Central Location makes it particularly desirable to persons visiting Town on business or pleasure.
H. A. Taylor's Livery Attached.
un21 1y

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD.



For Scrofula, Scrofulous Diseases of the Eyes, or Scrofula in any form.

Any disease or eruption of the Skin, disease of the Liver, Rheumatism, Pimples, Old Sores, Ulcers, Broken-down Constitutions, Syphilis, or any disease depending on a depraved condition of the blood try

DR. CROOK'S
SYRUP OF
POKE ROOT.

It has the medicinal property of Poke combined with a preparation of Iron which goes at once into the blood, performing the most rapid and wonderful cures.

Ask your Druggist for Dr. Crook's Compound Syrup of Poke Root—take it and be healed.

L'amour et la Mort.

When the end comes, and we must say good-by,
And I am going to the quiet land;
And sitting in some loved place hand in hand,
For the last time together, you and I,
We watch the winds blow and the sunlight lie
About the spaces of our garden home,
Soft by the washing of the western foam,
Where we have lived and loved in days put by;

We must not weep, my darling, or upbraid
The quiet Death who comes to part us twain;
But know that parting would not be such pain
Had not our love a perfect flower been made.
And we shall find it in God's garden laid
On that sweet day wherein we meet again.

Farm, Garden and Household.

CABBAGES.—This is one of the quickest decaying vegetables, if kept in a warm place; and the usual practice in this vicinity is to set the heads in a furrow, with the roots up, and then cover very lightly with earth. In such a position they remain frozen nearly all winter, and come out in spring almost as fresh as when gathered in autumn.

TO DRIVE AWAY BED-BUGS.—An exchange gives the following as a sure way to drive away bed-bugs from old beds: "Take green tomato vines, put them in a basin or tray, pound them to pieces as fine as possible, then stain the bedstead which they inhabit with the juice, fill the crevices with pieces of vines, and lay leaves under the ends of the slats. If this is practiced twice a year not a bug will remain in the bedstead."

ONIONS.—Onions will withstand far more cold than is usually supposed. If packed dry in tight barrels, and all interstices filled with chaff, they may be kept in a barn, or where they will freeze quite hard, and not be injured, provided the barrels are closed tight and not opened until the onions are again thawed. Onions stored in a warm cellar are very likely to sprout in winter, and then decay, emitting anything but an agreeable odor.

CRACKER PIES.—Roll six crackers fine and put them in a four-quart pail or kettle, pour over them three-fourths of a pint of vinegar, two cups of molasses, and a quart of boiling water, adding more water, if necessary, to make quite thin. Add salt, raisins and all kinds of spices, and make short crusts for four pies. Bake twenty minutes, or until the crust is done. A little sugar may be added before the top crust is put on.

BRINEING BUTTER.—Butter is sometimes effectually preserved from the Summer to the Winter time by mixing it with salt and by merely enclosing it in canvass wrappers and putting these in jars containing a quantity of brine. The brine does not enter into the substance of the butter or render it in any way disagreeable. In the preparation of brine for butter we find it best to heat the brine scalding hot, skimming it and then allowing it to cool and settle, pouring off the clear, cold brine, which is then fit for use.

THE BRAIN OF A HORSE.—We find the following in the *Scientific American*: The brain of a horse seems to entertain but one thought at a time; for this reason continued whipping is out of the question, and only confirms his stubborn resolve. But if by any means you can change the direction of his mind, giving him a new subject to think of, nine times out of ten you will have no further trouble in starting him. As simple a trick as a little pepper, aloes, or the like, thrown back on his tongue, will often succeed in turning attention to the state of his mouth.

HOG KILLING.—We have given several old horses their quietus with a gun, and so suddenly and completely were all the powers paralyzed that there was not the slightest evidence that any pain was experienced. They fell slowly forward without noise or struggle. So it was with the hog. Will not the reader, then, see to it that no animal of his shall be hunted down, caught and bound, and then die under the torture of the knife this year? A pistol will be found most convenient, but, if a gun is used, it should be with a small charge of powder, and a plug of hard wood three-fourths of an inch long and half as thick through will answer as well as a ball. In taking this course the head is not disfigured so as to be noticeable, and in every respect it is preferable to the old inhuman mode.

BUTTER.—Belin's process is first to beat up the butter between two linen cloths within three days after it is churned, in order to remove the whey or other matter which might cause rankness of flavor. The butter is now enveloped in paper prepared for the purpose by being coated with albumen made from the white of eggs. For every egg whose white is beaten up, about fifteen and a-half grains of sodium and half that quantity of salt of niter is disolved in this albumen, but the niter need not be used except the butter shows signs of rancidity. The paper, however, is not to be considered ready until it has been before and after its preparation subjected to a great heat by a hot smoothing iron or some other contrivance. For long preservation, the rolls are to be kept in a dry place especially if the weather is hot.

FALL PLOWING.—J. B. Jones, Macedon, Wayne County, N. Y., writes thus: I often noticed articles recommending fall plowing for heavy soil, and occasionally complaints of it having been tried with poor success. I always find fall plowing beneficial when done early enough in the season to rot the sod: but never turn a sod late in the fall intending to plow again in the spring; in fact, for most crops a good cultivation in the spring is better than plowing, if well plowed and subsoiled in the fall. I prefer to turn a sod early in August after sowing or pasturing; harrow and cultivate often, keeping the surface loose, and not allowing the sod below to dry; it will then rot perfectly by November, when I cross-plow and subsoil, leaving the surface rough. In the spring put on a good two-horse cultivator, and work as deep as possible, and plant or sow at once. Even for nursery stock land thus prepared it has given the best satisfaction, and for planting berries upon it is very superior.

USEFUL RECIPES.—A bit of glue, dissolved in skimmed milk, will restore crape. Strong lye put in hard water will make it as soft as rain water. A writer asserts that if you put a piece of lump sugar, the size of a walnut, into a teapot, you will make the tea infuse in half the time. Here is said to be a good cement for sealing cans: 2 ounces rosin, 1 ounce shellac, ½ ounce white wax. To prevent pictures from soaking, glaze the under crust with beaten egg. The following is excellent for spiced plums: 7 lbs. plumbs, 3½ lbs. sugar, 1 oz. ground cloves, 1 oz. cinnamon, 1 quart vinegar, boil one half hour. Take an old penny, or a piece of copper, put in a tea cup, and pour enough vinegar on it to cover it, let it stand until verdigris appears; rub the verdigris on a ringworm, and I warrant a cure. A substance called "naphaline," occurs in large quantities in the waste of gasworks, and has always been rejected as worthless. Professor Asa Gray has discovered that it is an admirable substitute for camphor, as a protection against moths and other insects.

METHOD OF MAKING THE CANADIAN PRIZE CHEESE, ETC.—As it may be of interest to know how the cheese was made that took the first prize, we give briefly Mr. Losee's statement as follows:—The samples of cheese shown were made July 17, 20, Aug. 15, 16, and Sep. 4 and 5, from the ordinary milk of forty patrons. The night's and morning's milk were mingled together and the milk cooled before setting. Temperature of setting, 84°, and curd cut lengthwise and crossways of vat with perpendicular knife and apply heat. The highest temperature of scalding the curds was 98°; and one and a-half hours employed in applying the heat. The curd was allowed to become acid before dipping, and the test used to ascertain its proper condition, as to acidity was to apply the hot iron test. When far enough developed, the curd, on applying the iron, will draw out into numerous fine fibers, half an inch long. Mitchel's annotto was used, and 2 7-10 pounds of Liverpool salt for 1,900 pounds of milk. The curd was not ground in a curd milk. The cheeses were cured in a curing room well ventilated from the bottom to the roof, the temperature ranging from 65° to 80°, and were turned once a day.

No Place for Boys.

There is no place in the Union where a working man is worth so much, and no place where a boy is worth so little as in California. The report read at the meeting of the Protection and Relief Society Thursday evening, touches the subject at a vital point. In seeking for employment for boys, the Secretary says: "Wherever we turn labor leagues and trade unions are against us." Either the boys now growing up here will run largely to hoodlums, or they must have employment or be banished from the country. We know of a number of promising boys who have been sent east to remain, because there were no avenues opened here to honorable employment. We are clamoring for immigrants all the time when every California boy well trained would be worth as a man, as much as four average immigrants.

Not long ago the pulpit to some extent in this city, took up the subject of "hoodlums," but missed the most vital point. Boys need sometimes attractive places of resort. But forced idleness is to-day the source of the greater part of juvenile vagrancy and crime. What hope is there for a boy brimming over with activity who can find no honorable work to do? There never was a more blind and brutal crusade waged against boys than that inspired by some of the labor leagues and unions of the country. If you want hoodlums and vagrants, limit the admission of boys to one or two here and there, among master mechanics and manufacturing establishment, and set the rest adrift.

If these boys are to be saved, this crusade against them must be stopped. The incorrigible hoodlums may bring up in the penitentiary. But the hostility which makes boys drift in that direction is a thing not only to be be deplored, but to be abolished if possible. There is not a single mechanical or other industrial employment in California where any other limit should be prescribed for the employment of boys than the ability of the employer to find work for them. Any other is cruel, cowardly and criminal. We cannot kill off the present generation of boys, make hoodlums of them nor banish them from the country. There is no place in the world where they ought to be worth as much as here. The employer who turns a boy away with the excuse that he is limited to the employment of two or three, and cannot employ any more by the rule of some league or organization, has enlisted in a war against the boys of this State. There is not an employer who cannot say: "I am master of the situation. I will give as many boys places in my establishment as I can make room for, independent of all dictation." It may cost something to take this stand, but it is on solid ground. There are a thousand boys in this city with nothing to do who ought not to be drowned to get them out of the way, ought not to be banished from the State, and ought not to be turned into hoodlums.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

ABOUT FROGS.—The editor of "Harpers's Scientific Record" gives some credence to a singular statement from New Zealand. It is said that surface water is entirely gone from large tracts, sometimes covering five thousand square miles, for months. The region becomes so utterly dry as to forbid the possibility, apparently, of any survival of frog life. And yet these reptiles seem to beat the cat for tenacity of life, for whenever rains falls sufficiently to fill the water holes, they are found to swarm with frogs, and this when immediately previous one might dig for ten or twenty feet without finding any trace of water. A recent writer offers a solution. His statement is that on a recent tour he became alarmed for want of water; that a native called for help, went immediately to a dry water hole, found a crooked and indistinct track on what had once been land, and followed it up to the shade of a small bush. Here he commenced digging, and soon found a ball of clay about eight inches in diameter, and quite dry on the outside, but, when broken, it was found to contain about half a pint of clear, cold water, in which a frog was biding his time, awaiting the rainy season. A number of similar balls were exhumed, and the travellers made free with both the water and the frogs. This is a marvellous story, and one may well wait for verification; and yet such a display of protective instinct is not more marvellous than many which are certainly known.

AN EGYPTIAN FESTIVAL. — A Cairo letter in the *Pall Mall Gazette* furnishes an interesting description of the cutting of the Nile, near Cairo, which takes place every year, and is an occasion of great rejoicing and festivity among all classes. The bank of the canal is cut just after daybreak and the waters allowed to cover the parched land. Long before sunset of the day before the Nile is filled with gaily decorated boats, upon which bands are playing, and in feasting and merriment the whole night is passed, the darkness illuminated by a continual display of fireworks, which even the dawn does not end. Just at sunrise the diggers begin their work, loosening up the soil with their implements, which are a compromise between a hoe and a carpenter's adz, then loading it into baskets made of palm leaves. It is carried away by boys and girls, and thrown into a heap beyond the channel. In three or four hours the band is down and the waters rushing over. Then comes the wildest scene of the occasion, the workers fling aside their clothing and spring into the water, struggling for the "backsheesh" which is thrown to them by the Governor of Cairo. All day the Arabs wash in the rushing water, rejoicing that it flows so freely and promises a rich harvest.

THE MOTHER.—Here is a touching little story told by *Hearth and Home:* In Rock Island, Illinois' there was, a few years ago, and perhaps she is there yet, a woman who had been put in for insanity. It is the inhuman custom of people in some parts of the country to confine lunatics in jails. At the time we saw her she had been there for years, and we could not find that anybody knew to whom she belonged or at whose instance she had been confined. This old woman did not have a cell in the women's department, but in the men's. She was called "the Mother," and wore round her neck a clumsy wooden cross that had been whittled by some prisoner. Her whole time was employed in caring for the prisoners; she patched their clothes and darned their socks and nursed them in sickness. The hardened criminals venerated her, and if any man had dared molest "the Mother," he would have found plenty ready to defend her. Her cell door stood open, and she walked out among the men who were congregated in the corridor, looking on them all as her sons. Here was an intellect clouded and a moral nature unimpaired. The blessed old Sister of Charity had all the sweet motherly love in her heart, and she was a very angel of mercy to these outcasts.

A REMINISCENCE OF THE SIEGE OF PARIS.—A French correspondent writes: "So many balloons came out of Paris during the siege that those who received their letters by this means began at last to look upon the aeronaut as a very safe courier, and on his aerial trip as one of pleasure rather than of peril. Among the balloons which escaped over the iron girdle of Teutons was the Jacquart. It was entrusted to the care of a sailor named Leprince. Tearing through space before a gale of wind, the gallant young tar and his new kind of craft were sighted at La Rochelle, just as the wind bore him over the Atlantic. On the way he must have met with an atmospheric current which drove him eastward, for there have now been found in the Scilly Islands the despatches carried by the Jacquart. As the *sacs* have not been picked up in one and the same place, it is supposed that when Leprince saw this group of islands he gradually got rid of his despatches, casting them overboard whenever he saw land beneath him. This must, of course, have considerably lightened the balloon, and consummated his own destruction by imparting to it an ascending force which wafted him once more on the terrible ocean."

Encounter with Bandits.

La Patria, of Florence, gives a long and interesting account of an encounter between an American traveller and two robbers in an infamous resort known as the *Leone d'Oro*, whither the American was lured by an accidental acquaintance formed in a railroad coach while running from Ancona to Foggia. The American, whose name is Stuyvesant, found the *Leone d'Oro* to be peopled by rough-looking persons who impressed him with grave suspicions. After retiring he was aroused by a noise at the folding doors which separated his sleeping from his sitting apartment. Mr. Stuyvesant arose adjusted his pantaloons and inspected his revolver and and a pair of brass knuckles. Nearly an hour elapsed without further noise, when the sound of footsteps in the adjoining apartment attracted his attention. Pretending to sleep soundly, Mr. Stuyvesant heard the folding doors gradually drawn apart, and then the whispering of men's voices beside his bed. One said, "don't fear, he is asleep," whereupon the gas was lighted. Two robbers of huge build and fierce expression met Mr. Stuyvesant's gaze. They examined his valise, and, having searched his coat pockets, were about to take a package of papers with them, when the heroic foreigner bounded from his bed and demanded an explanation. A dagger was instantly aimed at him; but the American disposed of his assailant by a shot which penetrated the latter's shoulder blade. The other robber brandished his stiletto furiously and aimed a terrible blow at the stranger's heart, which he pared with his right arm, receiving a simple flesh wound. A blow from the brass knuckles and another brought the villain to the floor. After a number of roughs had gathered around Mr. Stuyvesant's door, the latter insisted on no one entering except the master of the hotel. The American, having locked his door, presented his pistols at the landlord, ordering him to keep quiet while he unlocked a window. From the window he jumped upon a little wooden building and escaped to the street, whence he hastened to inform the police. One of the wounded men is named Erberto Bonaccio, a notorious jail bird and highwayman, who, was at one time intimately associated with Filippo Casabianca and his gang. The Hotel di Leone d'Oro has been confiscated and many important arrests made.

SINGULAR MONOMANIA.— An extraordinary case of monomania is related in a French exchange. A well-dressed, educated gentleman recently appeared before a magistrate and gave the following account of himself: "My name is L—. I am a teacher in a college of the department of Gers, and have come to pass the vacation in my native town. I came to ask you to be good enough to put me in some asylum until I can overcome a dangerous monomania which possesses me. I am not mad, but am simply seized with an irresistible desire to strangle a child. During the long nights, as I lay sleeplessly in the dormitory of our college, listening to the breathing of the scholars confined to my care. I have felt the most extraordinary sensations. Often have I got up and gone towards the bed of one of the boys with the full intention of strangling him to death, but at the moment that I was about to seize him by the neck I have succeeded, by appealing to my reason and all the resources of my nature, in avoiding the committal of crime. I happily managed to ward off the dreadful impulse until vacation came. But to-day I feel that I can no longer resist. Even in coming here to you I carefully avoided meeting any child, for, had I done so, I must have killed it." At this moment a boy of fourteen years happened to be brought before the magistrate to answer some charge against him. At the sight of the boy a mad glare seemed to dart from the eyes of the monomaniac, and he rushed forward to seize him, and was only prevented by the officers of the law. The magistrate immediately sent the unfortunate man to the lunatic asylum.

VARIETIES IN FASHIONS.—The small novelties of the season begin to appear. New sets of collars and cuffs retain the standing English collar with points meeting and broken over at the throat, and also the flaring cuff, but are fastened by linen straps on which is a slide of jet or gold. The newest belt ribbons are of black velvet (elastic velvet), fastened by large buckles of yellow gilt that look like Etruscan gold. Russia leather belts, both red and black, with gilt silver buckles, are much worn. An excess of the chatelaine trinketry already described is the caprice of the moment. There is a revived fancy for jet jewelry. It is brought out in some unique patterns; but the Marguerite design, though not new, seems to be most in favor. Jet of all kinds, whether for dress trimming or jewelry, is in more massive and substantial shape than formerly. Fringed neckerchiefs of colored India silk are worn in the street with black costumes. These were introduced some time ago, but have only become popular with the first cool days, and are about to supersede black lace scarfs. The only shade of red now fashionably worn is the dull, dark shade called Russia leather red. Dog-collars of black velvet, that is, an inch-wide band with a locket in front and tied in a bow behind, are worn with linen collars by young ladies. Sailor suits of blue twilled flannel are worn by little girls on cool days. They have the blouse shirt such as boys wear, and a single skirt. White military braid is the trimming.

NEW TUNNEL THROUGH THE ALPS.—A contract has lately been signed between the directors of the St. Gothard Railway, Switzerland, and M. L. Favre, of Geneva, for the boring of a new railway tunnel through the Alps, which promises to surpass everything of the kind yet attempted. The length of the tunnel will be a little more than nine miles. Cost, 10,000,000. The work is to be finished within eight years; and if sooner finished the contractor is to receive $1,000 a day for each day in advance of the contract time. If the completion of the work is from any cause delayed beyond the contract time, $1,000 a day are to be forfeited. If the delay reaches beyond six months, the forfeit is then to be increased to $2,000 a day. The contractor deposits $1,600,000 as security for the faithful performance of the work. If the delay exceeds the contract time beyond one year the contract is to be broken and the company take possession of the security money. The contractor is an eminent civil engineer, and a man of rare abilities. He was formerly a journeyman carpenter in Paris.

THE FIRST THING.—In the oil regions, where "cities" spring up in a night, a sign was recently seen in front of the largest hotel in the City of Antwerp: "Great National Hashery. Cold meat served at all hours. Beds with or without bugs." Another city, known as "Turkey Run," sprang up in the woods and consisted solely of a millinery establishment, gotten up in first-class style. "What does this mean?" inquired a bachelor. "What's the good of a millinery store in these back woods?" "Tut, man," was the answer, "don't you know that the first thing a man does when he strikes ile is to buy his wife a new bonnet!"

A SAD CASE.—A few days ago a fearful crime was committed at the village of Ergisch, district of Leoche, Valais. In a moment of rage, caused by drunkenness, a young man killed his father by stabbing him with a knife. The father, feeling his end to be nigh, caused his son to be brought before him, when he forgave him for what he had done, pointed out to him the surest means of escape, giving him some money, and expired a moment afterward.

BAD FOR THAD.—Thad. Myers, a Detroiter, lately came home intoxicated, beat his wife, kicked his children, and was finally taken to jail to cool off. While he was sobering and paying up his jail bill, his wife sold the furniture, drew out the $2,000 they had in bank, left the children at a neighbor's, and left the country behind her. Thad. went home, found his house in the hands of the sheriff for a beer debt, and at last accounts sat crying on the curbstone.

A Marching Salute.

An Ex-Private writes: Major —— was noted for his common sense. He was a practical man, and he was proud of it. He was a commonplace, brisk little man who, on foraging expeditions, thought more of capturing spring chickens and fresh eggs than he did of capturing Confederates. He entered the service a captain and a very excellent man, and he soon gained a reputation for good horse sense.

Some months after his promotion, there was a grand review. The colonel was in command of the brigade, the lieutenant colonel was absent, and Major —— was in command of the regiment. The boys were much afraid that he would make a mistake, as he appeared more nervous than be ever had in battle, but they trusted that the mistake if it occurred, would come where no one could see it.

As the regiment passed the reviewing officer at a sweeping quickstep, in which the boys always made a special effort, the Major shouted, "Present arms!" Some men presented arms, others, seeing the error, did not. Many stopped in utter amazement, many laughed at the awkwardness of the moving column "at a present," many swore as only outraged soldiers can. In half a minute the regiment was in utter confusion, and moving like a rabble. The men so proud of their appearance a moment before and taking so much pains to do well, were now careless, reckless and chargined.

The company commanders brought order out of confusion, and the regiment moved again in order, but the men never forgave the Major for the mistake. Ever after they called him "Old Present Arms," and shouted it at him whenever opportunity occurred. If he rode through camp, men would run inside their tents and shout, "Present arms!" On a night march, if he passed to the head of a column, hundreds of men would shout, "Present arms!" He came out of the service with little more knowledge of tactics and maneuvers than he had when he entered, and with the impression that "common sense" did not make the soldier.

OCCUPATION OF A FRENCH BELLE.—The amount of toil a young and pretty girl at Trouville undergoes each day is something astonishing. Very likely she is up at 6 o'clock in the morning, and with her bathing dress on, bare footed, she is running over the sands, joining a few scores of girls and young gentlemen in digging for equilles in the sand. That done she bathes for half an hour. Then she goes to her *dejuner*, a kind of morning dinner. Next she walks out on the sands; then she drives out over the country; then she dresses for dinner; then she passes an hour at dinner; next she promenades the sand again; then she puts on evening dress and goes to the *saloon*, where she dances perpetually until midnight if it be a ball evening. The ball evenings are Thursdays and Sundays. Sunday is the great evening for dancing; on that day the young girl will probably dance until after 1 o'clock.—*French letter.*

A DIFFERENCE.—A correspondent of the *Builder* states that he had occasion to examine rooms occupied by young ladies for manufacturing purposes, and he has observed that while the workers in one room would be very cheerful and healthy, the occupants of a similar room who were employed on the same kind of business, were all inclined to be melancholy, and complained of a certain pain in the forehead and eyes, and were often ill and unable to work. The only difference he could discover in the rooms was that the one occupied by the healthy workers was wholly whitewashed, and that occupied by the melancholy workers was colored with yellow ochre. As soon as the difference struck him he had the yellow ochre washed off the walls and then whitened. At once an improvement too place in the health and spirits of the occupants.

INSANE.—Twenty-two years ago the people of Deering had their cows milked over night, corn and soap-grease and other articles stolen. One morning a woman, going to milk, discovered a repulsive human being in the hay mow, with hair grown over his eyes, and both feet frozen. He was taken to the almshouse and for twenty years has only spoken in monosyllables. He was extremely filthy in his habits, and nothing has ever been known of his history. The other day, to the surprise of all, he pronounced the word "England," and on being asked if he came from there and would like to go back again he said, "Yes." Then he refused to speak, refused food, and died on Sunday. He has died and preserved his life's secret, and the doctors cannot tell what ailed him, or if he was insane.

A large number of farmers from this and the neighboring States of Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Jersey met in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association building for the purpose of discussing the milk question and to organize a grand milk company to crush the middlemen. It was stated at the meeting that out of 500 samples examined by Professor Chandler 470 were adulterated, and that out of $12,080,000 worth of milk consumed annually in New York City only $3,000,000 reach the farmers, the remaining $9,000,000 being grasped by the middlemen, who retail their filthy, adulterated stuff.—*N. Y. Paper.*

SHOCKING.—The Paris *Figaro* warns its readers against placing too much confidence in the announcement of a hotel whose proprietor informs the public that "English, German, Italian and Spanish are spoken here." An Englishman, it says, lately "descended" at the hotel in question, and could find no waiter possessing the most rudimentary acquaintance with the English language, asked for the interpreter, and being told that there was none, demanded an explanation. "By whom, then," he inquired, "are English, German, Spanish and Italian spoken?" "By the travellers, sir, who come to the hotel," was the reply.

There are two remedies for drunkenness which are severe, but have been found practically effective. In St. Petersburg persons arrested for intoxication are compelled to sweep the streets all the next day. The penalty is rigidly enforced, without any regard to the sex or the social condition of the culprit. In Liverpool intemperance lately became so alarming that it was at last resolved to publish the names of all persons found drunk on the streets and brought to the station house. A salutary effect was at once noticed, and the number of cases of intoxication reported fell off more than a third.

SWIMMING.—The London *Times*, in connection with the recent attempt to swim across the English Channel, says: "Tradition affirms that 70 years ago, three men, convicted of a political offence, to escape punishment, swam from Calais to Dover. One was drowned, the other two landed on the beach, one in an utter state of exhaustion, from which he died; the third recovered and lived for several years." The distance across the channel from Dover to Calais is 22 miles, but the current would probably nearly double the distance for a swimmer.

The U. S. Treasury Department is in receipt of letters from holders of United States registered stock, from which it appears that the impression prevails that all such interest is payable by checks. This is a misapprehension, the only interest payable by check being the quarterly interest dividends on registered stock of the new five per cent. funded loan of 1881.

COLD DOWN BELOW.—The greatest blow yet given to the hot liquid theory of the interior of the earth was that demonstrated by the artesian well at St. Louis which developed a temperature at the depth of 3,800 feet, which was too cold to be determined by any instrument of science at the time in use for such purpose.

Feldspar, hitherto imported from Spain, has been discovered in Connecticut.

SIBERIAN DOGS.—These dogs are said to resemble the wolf—to have long, pointed, projecting noses, sharp and upright ears, and long, bushy tails; color various—black, brown, reddish brown, white and spotted. They vary also in size; but a good sledge dog should not be less than two feet seven inches high. Their howling is that of a wolf. In the summer they dig holes in the ground for coolness, or lie in the water to escape the mosquitoes, which in these regions, are not less troublesome than one of Pharaoh's plagues. In winter they burrow in the snow, and lie curled up, with their noses covered by their bushy tails. The preparation of these animals for a journey, is carefully to be attended to. For a fortnight at least, they should be put on a small allowance of hard food to convert their superfluous fat into firm flesh. They are also to be driven from ten to twenty miles daily; after which, Von Wrangel says, they have been known to travel a hundred miles a day, without being injured by it. "We drove ours," he says, "sometimes at the rate of one hundred wersts (sixty-six miles) a day. Their usual food is fresh fish, thawed, and cut in pieces; and ten frozen herrings are said to be a proper allowance for each dog. A team consists commonly of twelve dogs, and it is of importance that they should be accustomed to draw together. The foremost sledge has usually an additional dog, which has been trained as a leader. On the sagacity and docility of this leader, depend the quick and steady going of the team, as well as the safety of the traveller."

IMMENSE WHEAT FARMS.—There are three wheat farms in the San Joaquin Valley, California, with areas respectively of 36,000 acres, 23,000 and 17,000 acres. On the largest of these farms the wheat crop this year is reputed to be equal to an average of 40 bushels to the acre, the yield running up on some parts of the farm to 60 bushels. The product of this farm for the present year is 1,440,000 bushels. The boundary on one side of the farm is 17 miles long. At the season of plowing, ten four-horse teams were attached to ten gang-plows, each gang having four plows—or forty horses with as many plows were started at the same time, the teams following in close succession. Lunch or dinner was served at a midway station, and supper at the terminus of the field, seventeen miles distant from the starting point. The teams returned on the following day. The wheat in this field was cut with twenty of the largest reapers, and we believe has now all been thrashed and put in sacks. It would require over fourty ships of medium size to transport the wheat raised on this farm to a foreign market. Even the sacks required would make a large hole in the surplus money of most farmers. We have not the figures touching the product of the other two farms; but presume that the average is not much below that of the first. There are thousands of tons of wheat which cannot be taken out of the valley this season, and must remain over as dead capital, or, which is nearly as undesirable, will only command advances at heavy rates of interest.

A NEW JERSEY HORSE THIEF.—A man named Austin has been arrested for stealing horses from the New Jersey farmers on the Delaware river and locked up in jail in Elizabeth. A few days after his arrest a prepossessing woman, apparently not over nineteen years of age, carrying a bundle, appeared at the jail and asked to see the prisoner, whom she said was her husband. She was admitted, and she conversed with Austin for some time. After her departure Sheriff Applegate searched the prisoner. Several files, a saw, a jimmy and three steel wires for picking locks were found. On Saturday Mrs. Austin, carrying a roll of butter, visited the jail and asked to see her husband. Applegate this time had prepared a trap for her. He requested her to allow him to examine the butter. This she did under protest and with reluctance, and the result was the finding of a bottle of aqua fortis in the center of the roll. Upon her person was also found a photograph-case bearing her likeness, which she said she desired to present to her husband. Upon examining the back of this case a steel knife as thin as a wafer was found, hacked like a saw, two thin files, another was made from a watch spring, and another batch of steel wire. She was locked up and is now in the New Brunswick jail.

CLOVES.—Cloves are the unopened flowers of a small evergreen tree that resembles, in appearance the laurel or bay. It is a native of the Molucca or Spice Islands, but has been carried to all the warmer parts of the world, and is now cultivated in the tropical regions of America. The flowers are small in size and grow in large numbers, in clusters, to the very edge of the branches. The cloves we use are the flowers gathered before they are opened, and while they are still green. After being gathered they are smoked by a wood fire, and then dried in the sun. Each clove consists of two parts—of a round head, which is the four petals, or leaves, or flowers rolled up, including a number of small stalks or filaments; the other part of the clove is terminated with four points, and is, in fact, the flower of the unripe seed-vessel. All these parts may be seen if a few cloves are soaked for a short time in hot water, when the leaves of the flower soften and readily unroll. Both the taste and the smell of cloves depend on the quantity of oil they contain. Sometimes the oil is separated from the cloves before they are sold, and the odor and taste are in consequence much weakened.

A BEAUTIFUL EXPERIMENT.—The following beautiful experiment may be easily performed by a lady, to the great astonishment of a circle at her tea party: Take two or three leaves of red cabbage, cut them into small bits, put them into a basin, and pour a pint of boiling water on them; let it stand an hour, then pour it off into a decanter. It will be of a fine blue color. Then take four wine glasses: into one put six drops of strong vinegar; into another six drops of solution of soda; into a third a strong solution of alum; and let the fourth remain empty. The glasses may be prepared some time before, and the few drops of colorless liquid that have been placed in them will not be noticed. Fill up the glasses from the decanter, and the liquid poured into the glass containing the acid will be a beautiful red; the glass containing the soda will be a fine green; that poured into the empty one will remain unchanged. By adding a little vinegar to the green it will immediately change to the red, and on adding a little solution of soda to the red it will assume a fine green, thus showing the action of acids and alkalies on vegetable blues.

SWEDEN.—Charles XV. of Sweden, whose death has been announced by cable was the third prince of the line of Bernadotte, the only one of Napoleon's generals or relatives who retained a kingdom after the downfall of the donor. The reign of the deceased king has been signalized by reforms both social and political. Two Chambers have been established instead of four, the clergy and nobility have been deprived of some special privileges, and the right or privilege of suffrage has been considerably extended. King Charles was also somewhat of a *litterateur*. The increasing emigration of his people to the United States caused him much anxiety, and a prize was recently offered by the Swedish Government for an essay on the best means of stopping the depopulation of the country.

A young Ansonia merchant did a bright thing. He was walking home with his sweetheart, and having an errand to do at the hotel had stopped there a moment, while the lady walked on slowly. On coming out he espied her (as he thought) ahead, and, approaching stealthily, threw his arm around her, wishing to make a surprise party. He succeeded as well in surprising himself as the lady, for she turned a strange face on him and said "Sir!" and he went right away without answering "Ma'am."

Irish potatoes are so cheap in Kansas as not to be worth digging,

Homes in the West.

At no former time in the history of the country has there been so deep, so widespread, and so intelligent an interest felt in the matter of migration and Western settlement as now. The rapid construction of railways which penetrate the fertile but hitherto unoccupied areas of our New Northwesteren States and Territories, thus rendering accessible and valuable millions of acres of land which would otherwise have lain waste for scores of years, has given a wonderful impetus to the Westward tide of population.

A large portion of both foreign and American migration will henceforth naturally and inevitably flow into that new Northwest, now for the first made accessible by the building of the Northern Pacific Railroad. The belt of country traversed by the route of the thoroughfare (Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon) has such characteristics of soil and climate as to render its speedy settlement and prosperous cultivation certain.

The Northern Pacific Company is now selling its lands in Minnesota, and the facilities and helps which it furnishes to settlers and colonies greatly reduce where they do not wholly remove the "hardships" of pioneer life. For example transportation at reduced rates furnished from nearly all parts of this country to the line of the N. P. Road, and if a settler buys forty acres or more of railroad land he and his whole family are carried *free* over the N. P. Road where going to settle. Then at three different points, on the road large and elegant reception houses have been built and fitted up with conveniences for single persons, families and colonies. Settlers, no matter whether they locate on free Government homesteads or purchase railroad lands, enter these reception houses on leaving the cars and use them free of charge, as a temporary home while engaged in selecting land and building dwelling of their own.

The company has fixed low prices on its lands, gives seven years credit to purchasers, and receives in payment at ten per cent. premium its own first mortgage bonds which are now selling at par, and which are a favorite investment throughout the country.

There are now few localities in the West where *good* Government lands for free homestead entry can be found near to railroads and markets. The Northern Pacific Road has been so recently built through Minnesota, that there are, close to its line, plenty of public lands of the finest quality awaiting homestead settlement; and they are being rapidly taken. Large numbers of soldiers who, under the new law of Congress obtain free homesteads of 160 acres, near railroads by one and two years residence are locating on the line of the Northern Pacific. Soldiers and all others who think of seeking homes in the West can obtain full information, maps, copy of homestead laws, etc., by addressing Land Department Northern Pacific R. R. Co., St. Paul, Minn.

New York Dry Goods Market.

There has been a fair degree of activity in dry goods (domestic) the past week though the pressure of business has been less than generally anticipated. There has been little change in price for cotton goods notwithstanding the decline in the raw article. There is scarcely any demand for woolen goods. The agents of manufacturers are well employed in filling orders for cotton goods.

In brown sheetings and shirtings the demand for light makes exceeds the supply, while heavy standard goods are also in good request.

Bleached sheetings and shirtings are in demand. Prices are firm.

In Canton flannels, prices retain their firmness.

Denims are inactive, but steady in price.

Ticks, checks and stripes are active, and in good supply.

Prints still active, especially in dark madder colorings. The purchase of the entire production of Wamsutta by Claflin & Co., has created quite a sensation in the market.

Dress goods in good request.

Shawls and scarfs are in good request.

In hosiery a good demand exists for shirts and drawers.

Wool flannels are in request, with prices rather lower.

In foreign dry goods, the jobbing trade has been fairly active. Prices on the whole have been well sustained.

Large auction sales of dress goods, ribbons, shawls and millinery silks have been held, realizing large prices.

Dress goods commenced at low prices.

Black silks are also in demand, and are steady.

In shawls, prices rule low.

Manufactures of the United States.

The tabulation of the statistics of manufactures of the United States for the year ending June 1, 1870, as retained at the ninth census, has just been completed at the Census Office. The number of establishments is 252,148; number of steam engines, 40,191, with a horse-power of 1,215,711; number of water-wheels, 51,017 with a horse-power of 1,130,416. The average number of hands employed during the year was 2,053,988, of whom 1,615,594 were males above sixteen years of age, 323,763 females above fifteen, and 114,626 children and growth. The amount of capital invested was $2,118,257,059, of wages paid $575,621,598. The value of materials consumed was $2,488,291,952, of products $4,232,625,892. Of this production $13,040,644 is returned from Alabama, $185,410 from Arizona, $4,629,234 from Arkansas, $66,594,556 from California, $2,852,820 from Colorado, $161,065,747 from Connecticut, $178,570 from Dakota, $16,791,382 from Delaware, $9,292,173 from the District of Columbia, $4,685,403 from Florida, $931,196,115 from Georgia, $1,047,625 from Idaho, $205,620,672 from Illinois, $108,617,278 from Indiana, $46,534,322 from Iowa, $11,775,823 from Kansas, $54,625,809 from Kentucky, $24,161,605 from Louisiana, $79,497,521 from Maine, 76,593,613 from Maryland, $553,912,568 from Massachusetts, 118,394,676 from Michigan, 23,110,700 from Minnesota 8,154,758 from Mississippi, 200,213,429 from Missouri, 2,494,511 from Montana, 5,738,511 from Nebraska, 15,870,539 from Nevada, 71,038,249 from New Hampshire, 169,237,722 from New Jersey 1,489,868 from New Mexico, 785,194,651 from New York, 1,921,327 from North Carolina, 269,713,613 from Ohio, 6,877,354 from Oregon, 712,187,941 from Pennsylvania, 111,481,354 from Rhode Island, 985,898 from South Carolina, 34,362,626 from Tennessee, 11,517,302 from Texas, 2,343,019 from Utah, 32,184,606 from Vermont, 38,364,322 from Virginia, 2,851,052 from Washington Territory, 24,118,051 from West Virginia, 77,214,326 from Wisconsin, 765,424 from Wyoming.

AUSTRIAN RAFTS.—On the Danube especially in the vicinity of and below Vienna, one sees any number of rafts of lumber, and barges transporting grain and other commodities. Some of the rafts are enormous. The men who own them frequently carry their families with them, building small houses for their shelter, and taking turns at the oars, which need to be diligently employed day and night on account of the swiftness and crookedness of the river. The vast rafts look like floating villages, with their wooden dwellings, children playing about, and the men lounging, smoking, gambling, or rowing. It is no slight task to take a raft down the Danube, for carelessness or lack of skill may wreck it almost any time.

HORRIBLE CASE OF DEPRAVITY.—Jesse Pomeroy, fourteen years old, residing with his mother in South Boston, is under arrest for decoying boys of five to ten years to out-of-the-way places, stripping them naked, gagging and tying them up, and beating and otherwise maltreating them. In many cases he cut small holes under his victims' eyes, disfiguring them for life, and inflicting on others painful cuts and stabs on various part of the body. He confesses his crimes.

Francis Vinton, D. D., Assistant Rector of Trinity parish, and officiating minister at Trinity Church N. Y., died at his residence on Brooklyn Heights after a lingering illness.

Weekly Review of New York Market.

BREADSTUFFS—Trade in State in Western flour is very light. A decline of 10c. in prices is quoted closing with a weak feeling.

Southern Flour—is lighter, with prices more in the buyer's favor. The sales are $7 70a$10 for extras, and $10 05a$12 50 for good to fine.

Rye Flour—is quiet. The sales are $4 30a$5 30 for common to fine.

Corn Meal—There is very little inquiry Prices are nominally unchanged.

Wheat—We quote at $1 50a1 57 for No. 2 spring in store; $1 58a$1 63 for No. 1 do.; $1 63a$1 73 for winter red western; $1 75a$1 85 for amber western, and $1 70a2 02 for white do.

Rye—is in light supply and wanted; 80c is quoted for western in store.

Barley and malt—There is not much inquiry for barley. Sales are No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 07½. Malt is steadily held, Canada at $1 30.

Corn—is one cent lower. The arrivals are large. The sales are at 64a65c. for steamer lots of western mixed, and 65c. for sailing lots of do.

PROVISIONS.—Pork—The market for mess on the spot is again a trifle better. The demand is only moderate but the offerings are small. For forward delivery the market is firm, but there is very little inquiry of importance consummated. We quote at $11 25a$11 75. In prime mess trade is still very light, but holders are confidant; 50 barrels sold at $13 62c.

Dressed Hogs—have again advanced a fraction. We quote at 6 3-4a7 1-2c.

Cut Meats—The market has a moderate degree of animation. We quote hams in pickle at 13a14c.; do. in salt, 9a10c.; and shoulders at 7c.; 1000 city pickled hams sold at 14a14 1-2c.

Smoked Meats—There is a steady fair jobbing trade, with prices generally steadily held. We quote hams at 13a16c. shoulders at 8c. and clear rib at 10a11c.

Middles—There is a little more inquiry for spot delivery.

Lard—The market for old western on the spot opened dull but towards the close demand became a little more active.

Beef—The best qualities are steadily held. We quote plain western mess at $4a$6, and extra mess at $8a$10

Beef Hams—There is very little trade. We quote new western at $22a$30.

Tierce Beef—There is scarcely any inquiry. We quote prime mess at $13a$16; India mess, $16a$19.

Butter—There is no change to note. We quote state in Welsh tubs at 24a27c. in firkins at 24a28c.; western at 9a16c. for common to fair, and 18a22c. for fine to fancy.

Cheese—The market is firmer. We quote State factories at 11a12c. for common to fair and 13 1-2a14 1-4 for fine to fancy.

Petroleum—For crude in bulk the demand is less urgent at the advanced prices. We quote at 13c. For refined the market has shown considerable life, the demand principally from exporters, with prices very strong, closing at 25c. Cases meet with a fair shipping demand at firm prices. On the Creek the market is higher; quoted at $3 80a$3 85. At Oil City the price is $4 05.

Sugar—The market for raw is quiet, but prices remain firm. We quote fair refining at 9c.; good do. at 9¼a9-3-8c.; prime do. at 9-3-8a9-1-4c.; No. 12 box clayed at 9-7-8., and Nos. 11 and 13 centrifugal at 9-7-8a10-1-4. Refined continues to move very fairly, and full prices are current.

Coffee—The market for Brazils is quiet, but prices are very steady. The demand is light, to-day. East and West India coffees are quiet, but are held steadily. The total stock of Brazils in first hands in the country is to be 90,194 bags, distributed as follws: In Galveston, 5,500 bags; in Mobile, 4,801 bags; in Savannah, 1,500 bags; in Baltimore, 12,229 bags; in New York, 66,164.

Molasses—There is no new feature to note. There is some inquiry for foreign. We learn of sales of Cuba at 26c., and Demerara at about 30c. Domestic is inactive. New Orleans, 70a78c.

For any information about *Railroad Bonds*, you should write to CHARLES W. HASSLER, No. 7 Wall St. N. Y.

SMART SHERIFF.—A gentleman who used to carry on the sheriff business, wholesale and retail, in Ontonagon County, in an early day, was frequently called upon to quiet tumultuous brawls, which he did by rushing into the crowd and knocking every man engaged in the row as flat as a flounder, and then repeating these memorable words over their prostrate bodies: "Say, boys, what's all this fuss about? As Sheriff of Ontonagon County I command the peace."

If you desire rosy cheeks and a complexion fair and free from pimples and blotches, purify your blood by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery It has no equal for this purpose. 575.

The United Order of American Mechanics made quite a grand demonstration at Newark, N. J. There were councils representing nearly every city in the State, and it is estimated that 7,000 men in regalia were in line.

THE best and cheapest hair dressing is Burnett's Cocoaine.

EDITORIAL NOTICES are so common that it is almost impossible for an editor to express his honest opinion of the merits of an article without being suspected of interested motives. This fact, however, shall not deter us from saying what we think of a new addition to the Materia Medica to which our attention has been recently directed. We refer to DR. J. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS, a remedy which is making its way into more families just now than all the other advertised medicines put together. Its popularity, as far as we can judge, is not based on empty pretention. There seems to be no question about the potency of its tonic and alternative properties, while it contains the great negative recommendation of containing neither alcohol nor mineral poison. That it is a specific for Indigestion, Biliousness, Consumption, and many other complaints of nervous origin, we have reason to know; and we are assured on good authority that as a general invigorant, regulating and purifying medicine, it has no equal. It is stated that its ingredients (obtained from the wilds of California), are new to the medical world; and its extraordinary effects certainly warrant the conclusion that it is a compound of agents hitherto unknown. If popularity is any criterion, there can be no doubt of the efficiency of the VINEGAR BITTERS, for the sale of the article is immense and continually increasing.—*Com.*

THE purest and sweetest Cod-Liver Oil in the world is HAZARD & CASWELL'S, made on the sea shore from fresh, selected livers, by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York. It is absolutely *pure* and *sweet*. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.—*Com.*

The Elmwood Collar, from the peculiar manner in which it is made, with folded edges, cloth face, and perspiration-proof finish, will keep clean longer than any other collar. It is more economical than low-priced goods. Buy the Elmwood at any Gent's Furnishing Stores.—*Com*

Cramps and pains in the stomach are the result of imperfect indigestion, and may be immediately relieved by a dose of JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT. A teaspoonful in a little sweetened water is a dose.—*Com.*

Heavy oats are good for horses; none will deny that; but oats can't make a horse's coat look smooth and glossy when he is out of condition. SHERIDAN'S CAVALRY CONDITION POWDERS will do this when all else fails.—*Com.*

Use less of Dooley's than of other Yeast or Baking Powder, as it is much stronger. Put up full weight. Give it a fair trial. Grocers sell it. —*Com.*

Have You Seen Her?—A lady who for the last five years has been a leader of fashion in New York, and who may be seen twice a week in her elegant caleche driving a pair of superb ponies in Central Park, has recently stated, in the select circle to which she belongs, that the only article in existence which imparts beauty and lustre to the complexion without ultimately impairing the texture of the skin and causing it to collapse and wrinkle, is HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM. The name of the distinguished member of the beau monde who made this declaration cannot with propriety be given, but it may be mentioned en passant that she has spent several years of her life in Europe and is familiar with all the arts and preparations employed by the court beauties of the old world to enhance their charms.—[Com.]

Best and Oldest Family Medicine.—*Sanford's Liver Invigorator.*—A purely Vegetable Cathartic and Tonic—for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Debility, Sick-headache, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Ask your Druggist for it. *Beware of imitations.*—[Com.]

Flagg's Instant Relief has stood twenty years test. Is warranted to give immediate relief to all Rheumatic, Neuralgic, Head, Ear and Back aches, Or Money Refunded. —*Com.*

The Blood owes its red color to minute globules which float in that fluid, and contain, in a healthy person, a large amount of Iron, which gives vitality to the blood. The Peruvian Syrup supplies the blood with this vital element, and gives strength and vigor to the whole system.—*Com.*

Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye stands unrivaled and alone. Its merits have been so universally acknowledged that it would be a supererogation to descant on them any further—nothing can beat it.—*Com.*

Natural Decay—Protect the System.

The human body is a machine, and therefore cannot endure forever; but, like a watch or a sewing machine, it will last much longer if properly regulated and duly repaired, than if no pains were taken to keep it in order. The great object of everyone who desires a long and healthy life should be to put his body in a condition to resist the life-threatening influences by which we are all more or less surrounded; and no invigorant and corrective at present known so effectively answers this purpose as the vitalizing elixir which, under the unpretending name of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, has been for more than twenty years the standard tonic of America. In crowded cities, where the atmosphere is contaminated with the effluvia inseparable from large populations; in marshy regions, where the soggy soil reeks with miasma; on the prairies and in the forests, where every fall the air is tainted with exhalations from rotting weeds and grasses, or decomposing leaves—in short, in every locality where malaria exists, this powerful vegetable antidote is urgently needed. Fever and ague, bilious fevers, dysentery, congestion of the liver, jaundice, rheumatism, and all diseases which are generated by infected air, impure water, or sudden changes of temperature, may be averted by strengthening and regulating the system in advance with Hostetter's Bitters. Autumn is always a season of peril, especially to weak, susceptible organizations. Even the more vigorous are apt to be in some measure depressed by the humid atmosphere, loaded with deleterious gases produced by vegetable decay. The fall is a period of the year when the renovation and regulation of the living machine is peculiarly important, and the Bitters should therefore be taken daily at this critical season.

Special Notices.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (*free of charge*), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, and all throat or lung difficulties.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, 194 Penn. street, Williamsburgh, N. Y.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

BEEF CATTLE—Prime to Ex. Bullocks	$.13	@	.14
First quality	.13	@	.13½
Second qual	.10½	@	.11½
Ordinary thin Cattle	.09	@	.10
Inf'r or lowest grade	.07	@	.08½
MILCH COWS	30.00	@	65.00
HOGS—Live	.05½	@	.05½
Dressed	.06½	@	.07
SHEEP	4½	@	.06½
COTTON—Middling	.18½	@	.19½
FLOUR—Extra Western	7.05	@	7.40
State Extra	7.10	@	7.50
WHEAT—Red Western	1.63	@	1.70
" State	1.68	@	1.72
No. 2 Spring	1.41	@	1.55
RYE—Western	.85	@	.86
BARLEY—Malt	1.50	@	1.12
CORN—Mixed Western	.63½	@	.66½
OATS—Mixed Western	.39	@	.43½
HAY	1.20	@	1.55
STRAW	.65	@	1.05
HOPS "72s, 33 @ 37—"71s.	10	@	.30
PORK—Mess	13.25	@	14.30
LARD	.08½	@	.18½
PETROLEUM—Crude	12½	Refined	.24½
BUTTER—State	.25	@	.35
Ohio Fine	.23	@	.25
" Yellow	.15	@	.18
Western ordinary	.09	@	.12
Pennsylvania fine	30	@	.35
CHEESE—State Factory	.11	@	.13½
" Skimmed	.05	@	.08
Ohio	.10	@	.13
EGGS—State	.21	@	.24

BUFFALO.

BEEF CATTLE	6 00	@	6.87½
SHEEP	4.75	@	5 40
HOGS—Live	5.00	@	5.35
FLOUR	7.25	@	9 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1.44	@	1 44
CORN	.54½	@	.55
OATS	.38	@	.
RYE	.57	@	.58
BARLEY	.70	@	.71
LARD	.09	@	.09½

ALBANY.

WHEAT	1 75	@	2.03
RYE—State	.85	@	.87
CORN—Mixed	.64	@	.65
BARLEY—State	1.00	@	1.00
OATS—State	.52	@	.52

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR	4.50	@	9.50
WHEAT—Western Red	1.73	@	1.75
White	1.95	@	.
CORN—Yellow	.70	@	.70
Mixed	.69	@	.69
PETROLUM—Crude	16	refined	23½
CLOVER SEED	10 25	@	10.50
Timothy	3.50	@	3.75

BALTIMORE.

COTTON—Low Middlings	.17½	@	.18
FLOUR—Extra	8.95	@	9.25
WHEAT—	2.10	@	2.07
CORN	.70	@	.72
OATS	40	@	.45

BOOKS, PRINTS, Novelties, &c. Send stamp for Catalogues. Box 8, Belfast, Maine.

F. K. PHOENIX, Bloomington Nursery, Ill.; 600 acres; 21st year; 12 Green-Houses; Trees, BULBS, HEDGE PLANTS, Nursery Stock; 4 Catalogues, 20 cents.

$50 —VALUABLE—Send three-cent stamp for particulars. DOBSON, HAYNES & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS.—500 per cent. profit. Sash Lock. Terms free. Ten cents will return sample. A. GRIFFIN, Meshoppen, Pa.

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE.—Swarthmore Delaware Co., Pa. This institution for both sexes will re-open 9th mo. 3rd, 1872. For Catalogue, &c. address, EDWARD H. MAGILL, President.

DR. WHITTIER, 290 PENN STREET, Pittsburg, Penn. Longest engaged, and most successful physician of the age. Consultation or pamphlet free. Call or write.

263 RECEIPTS WHICH COST $135 Sent on receipt of 10 cents. Address HY. BENJAMIN, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED.—Agents to canvass for our Dollar Paper. A two dollar Engraving given to every subscriber; a rare chance. Address R. B. RUSSELL, Boston, Mass.

$500 REWARD.—All book and magazine canvassers send your address immediately to "SMITH'S DOLLAR MAGAZINE," N. Y. Very important.

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Let all the Sabbath Schools try it. It's Sparkling Gems of Songs will be appreciated by every child. Price 35 cents.

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225 large pages, full of the best Strauss Music. Price $2.50.

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For Social Religious Meetings. A perfect Multum in Parvo. Very large number of the best tunes. Price 60 cents.

The above books sent, post-paid, for the retail price, with the exception of THE STANDARD, specimen copies of which will be mailed (post-paid) for the present, for $1.25.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., New York.

CHILDREN TEETHING

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!

Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

This valuable preparation has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS IN THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will also instantly relieve

Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic.

We believe it the BEST and SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether arising from teething or any other cause.

Depend upon it mothers, it will give rest to yourself and

Relief and Health to Your Infants.

Be sure and call for

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,"

Having the fac-simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the World

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE

ONE BOTTLE warranted the only perfect cure for all kinds of PILES. Also two to five bottles in the worst forms of LEPROSY, SCROFULA, CANCER, SALT RHEUM, CATARRH, RHEUMATISM, and all diseases of the SKIN and BLOOD. Entirely Vegetable. In case of failure please send and take back your money. No failure for 14 years. Sold everywhere. $1 a bottle. Send for circulars. H. D. FOWLE, Chemist, Boston.

VINEGAR BITTERS

PURELY VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL

DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS

EUREKA

Vinegar Bitters are not a vile Fancy Drink, made of Poor Rum, Whisky, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced, and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the native roots and herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the Great Blood Purifier and a Life-giving Principle, a Perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition, enriching it, refreshing and invigorating both mind and body. They are easy of administration, prompt in their action, certain in their results, safe and reliable in all forms of disease.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. In these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs and in Bilious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist: There is scarcely an individual on the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS twice a week.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc., etc. In these as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters act on all these cases in a similar manner. By purifying the Blood they remove the cause, and by resolving away the effects of the inflammation (the tubercular deposits) the affected parts receive health, and a permanent cure is effected.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

The Aperient and mild Laxative properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are the best safe-guard in cases of eruptions and malignant fevers. Their balsamic, healing, and soothing properties protect the humors of the fauces. Their Sedative properties allay pain in the nervous system, stomach, and bowels, from inflammation, wind, colic, cramps, &c.

Their Counter-Irritant influence extends throughout the system. Their Anti-Bilious properties stimulate the liver, in the secretion of bile, and its discharges through the biliary ducts, and are superior to all remedial agents, for the cure of Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, etc.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Directions.—Take of the Bitters on going to bed at night from a half to one and one-half wine-glassful. Eat good nourishing food, such as beef-steak, mutton chop, venison, roast beef, and vegetables, and take out-door exercise. They are composed of purely vegetable ingredients, and contain no spirit.

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